The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 12,255 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th Mar.
•• SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	16th „
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
B. M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	30th „
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
B. M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	J. S. Murray	13th „
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th „
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th „
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
• SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th „
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B. L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates :—March 24th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, Rs. 350.
First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets, Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	,000	800	10th May	1st July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BORMIDA	„	31st Mar. 1888.
BISAGNO	„	21st April 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 12, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

PANDORA .... A. Trobitz .... 25th March.
MEDUSA .... A. Sbutega ...... 1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	15th March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	S. Beer	25th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. „

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins, plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID first-class Iron steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey, above the highest class at Lloyds, will be despatched as follows :—

CITY of CANTERBURY for London, on or about 3rd April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth cabins, bath, punkas, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th March, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 19th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 19th March, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 20th March, at 5 p.m.
S. S. Huzara 2078 „ ......on or about 11th April.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 „ ......on or about 9th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT & BACK TO BOMBAY

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will SAIL on SATURDAY, the 17th March, at noon, and will LEAVE MARMAGAO for Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY to MARMAGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	„ 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	„ 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. "VICTORIA," SAILING 17TH MARCH.

THIS STEAMER, of 3,360 tons, WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "AVOCA," 904 tons, Capt. KLYHN, will sail for Zanzibar, on the 20th March. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by s.s. "INISHOWEN HEAD" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from London, and Antwerp, and that she is DISCHARGING in Prince's Dock. They are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dixon, before removal from the Dock premises, and prior to the vessel leaving port.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th March, 1888.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY of "CANTERBURY" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES of cargo are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th March, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD COMPASSES.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL APPENDAGES for the Watch Chain. Very suitable for Presents.

Locket Compasses (Singer's Patent) with flush joints, Locket to take two portraits and plain backs, suitable for Engravings, Monograms, Crests, &c.
Rs. 63, each.

Do. do. larger sizes. Rs. 70, each.

Seal Compasses (Singer's Patent), with Cable borders, and Bloodstone Seal backs.
Price, Rs. 50, each.

Seal Compasses (Singer's Patent,) with Rope pattern borders, and Bloodstone Seal backs.
Price, Rs. 58, each.

Seal Compasses (Singer's Patent) with Fetter and Ring borders, and Bloodstain Seal backs.
Price, Rs. 36, each.

Crystal Compasses, with Gold Ring borders, Compass can be seen on both sides.
Price, Rs. 30, each.

Crystal Compasses, with Horse-shoe Borders, Compass can be seen on both sides.
Price, Rs. 7, each.

Miniature Compasses, with plain Gold backs.
Price, Rs. 8, each.

SILVER COMPASSES

In a variety of Fancy designs, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.

GOLD LOCKETS,
GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASES,
GOLD WEALEMEFNAS,
&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES.

NEW RAPID RECTILINEAR, "DOUBLET LENS," though very low in price, is one of the best in the market, and is considered to be equal in quality to much more expensive articles. It is adapted for groups (portraits in good light), landscapes and figures, and all out-door work, except wide angle pictures, and can be most strongly recommended for plates.

4¼ by 5½	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½
Rs. 41.	Rs. 48.	Rs. 70.

The Company also stock the following Lenses :—

Dallmeyr's 1 B and 2 B Quick-acting Portrait. Rs. 110 and Rs. 220.
Do. 3 D., 4 D., 5 D., Pt. Portrait and Group Rs. 160, Rs. 225 and Rs. 290.
Do. 2 C. Extra Quick Lens, Rs. 290.

Dallmeyr's Patent Rapid	
New Group.....12 by 10	250
Do. do. do......10-8	205
Do. do. do..8½ by 6½	160
Do. do. do...6 by 5	130
Do. do. do...5 by 4	110
Do. do. do...4¼ by 3¼	80

Grubb's Patent Aplanatic for Views and Groups.

C. Lens, Rs. 90 ; and D. Lens, Rs. 115.

Voightlander's Wide Angle Euroscopes.

(No. 0. 7½+5, Rs. 70.) (No. 3, 8½+6½, Rs. 110.) (No. 4. 9½×7½ Rs. 145.)

All kinds of Apparatus and Chemicals for the Photographic Profession kept in stock. (Catalogues free.)

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CIDER

APPLE BRAND.

Very choice, genuine, and the best in India.

Per doz. qts., Rs. 8-0 ; per doz. pts., Rs. 5-8.

PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERY.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the First Class London Manufacture and Quality only. By the careful selection of Novelties, characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend that large share of the public patronage in connection with which they have been favoured during the past half century.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

Article	from Rs.	to	Article	from Rs.	to
BELCHER RINGS	25 0	50 0	PENCIL CASES	16 0	100 8
BOLT RINGS	5 0	10 0	PENS	3 8	14 0
BRACELETS	40 0	600 0	PEN and PENCIL CASES	30 0	100 0
BROOCH & EARRINGS	36 0	300 0	SCARF PINS	5 4	60 0
BROOCHES	20 0	150 0	SCARF RINGS	20 0	40 0
BROOCH PENDANTS and EARRINGS	180 0	300 0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS.	8 8	150 0
BUCKLE RINGS	18 0	50 0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS and COLLAR STUDS..	18 0	30 0
CHAINS	28 0	200 0	SIGNET RINGS	28 0	60 0
COLLARETTES	120 0	280 0	SLEEVE LINKS	20 0	50 0
COLLAR STUDS	7 0	12 0	SNAKE RINGS	20 0	100 0
COMPASSES	25 0	38 0	SOLITAIRES	20 0	40 0
CROSSES	36 0	50 0	STUD EARRINGS	20 0	80 0
DIAMOND RINGS	80 0	350 0	STUDS and LINKS	40 0	60 0
EARSTUDS	20 0	200 0	TOOTH PICKS	14 0	20 0
KEEPER RINGS	16 0	30 0	WEALEMEFNA	30 0	40 0
LOCKETS	38 0	300 0	WEDDING RINGS	18 0	28 0
MIZPAH RINGS	16 0	30 0	WHISTLES	36 0	50 0
NECKLETS	63 0	300 0	WEDDING PRESENTS.	10 0	1,000 0
NECKLETS & LOCKETS	110 0	600 0			

SILVER JEWELLERY.

Article	from Rs.	to	Article	from Rs.	to
ALBERT CHAINS	10 0	20 0	LADIES' CHAINS	8 0	20 0
BANGLES	3 0	12 0	LOCKETS	7 0	24 0
BELCHER RINGS	5 0	7 0	NECKLETS	16 0	65 0
BRACELETS	14 0	40 0	NECKLETS & LOCKETS.	24 0	90 0
BROOCHES	4 0	14 0	PENCIL CASES	4 8	12 0
BROOCH and EARRINGS	8 0	25 0	PEN and PENCIL CASES.	8 8	14 0
BROOCH PENDANTS	11 0	16 0	SCARF PINS	1 0	10 0
BROOCH PENDANTS & EARRINGS	20 0	25 0	SCARF RINGS	6 0	8 0
COLLARETTES	36 0	54 0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS	3 8	6 0
EARRINGS	5 0	12 0	SLEEVE LINKS	5 8	8 0
EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES	9 8	11 8	SMELLING BOTTLES	20 0	100 0
IVORY & SILVER PENCIL CASES	5 0	7 8	SOLITAIRES	4 8	10 0
			STUDS and LINKS	8 0	12 0
			TOOTH PICKS	2 0	4 0

SILVER WARE.

Article	from Rs.	to	Article	from Rs.	to
BOUQUET HOLDERS	46 0	60 0	MATCH BOXES	6 12	30 0
CARD CASES	30 0	60 0	MUGS	60 0	80 0
CHILD'S KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, RING and CORALS and BELLS	140 0		NAPKIN RINGS, each	16 0	20 0
CHRISTENING MUGS	60 0	100 0	POCKET FRUIT KNIVES	6 0	9 0
CIGAR CASES	80 0	100 0	SALT CELLARS, 4 and 6 in CASE	90 0	180 0
CIGARETTE CASES	27 0	70 0	SUGAR BASINS	75 0	100 0
FORK and SPOON	28 0	40 0	TEA SETS	250 0	320 0
KNIFE, FORK and SPOON	48 0	70 0	TEA SPOONS (6 in case)	45 0	60 0
			TOBACCO BOXES	45 0	60 0

PRESENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10,000,
ON SALE BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &C.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

Frames	Rs.
In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0
In Aluminium Frames	„ 7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	„ 6 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses ...Rs. 5 0
(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

Frames	Rs.
In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames	„ 10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	„ 8 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses ..Rs. 5 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments rivetted on Lens .... „ 3

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA.
"ALL NEW GOODS."

"HOMEWARD BOUND" PASSENGERS.

12½ per cent.
CASH DISCOUNT.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue by return post.

RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

Article	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Canvas	27 0	to	36 0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40 0	to	50 0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45 0	to	50 0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45 0	to	60 0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	55 0	to	125 0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	12 0	to	48 0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38 0	to	44 0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36 0	to	56 0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12 0	to	29 0
COURIER BAGS	10 0	to	14 0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	20 0	to	29 0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	65 0	to	75 0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100 0	to	175 0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75 0	to	150 0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19 0	to	40 8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5 12	to	8 0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6 8	to	20 0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24 0	to	27 0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12 8		...
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful	17 0	to	28 0
The SHIKAR or HUNTING KIT BAG, SOLID OXHIDE, very Roomy	32 0	to	36 0

HOAR & CO., TRUNK & BAG WAREHOUSE. BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

Wine	Rs.	Wine	Rs.
"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	„ 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	„ 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	„ 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	„ 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	„ 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	„ 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE invite inspection of a small and choice Consignment of BALL DRESSES, the productions of well-known Parisian Modistes.

Also the latest Fashionable Novelties in Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS and BONNETS from Paris and London, just received.

The DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of a First Class West End Dressmaker. New Dress Materials of the Latest Fashion arriving each Mail.

PERFECT FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS

LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

SUPERIOR CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

FRAGRANT JAVAS, No. 1 ....per box Rs. 3 8
Do. do. No. 2......... „ „ 3 0
HAVANNA Shaped Trichinopolies............Rs. 2 0
DAWSON'S Muster do. .... „ 1 12
NOBLES Muster Trichinopolies ....Re. 1 12

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS. (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,

Established under the auspices of Government A. D. 1808.

BRANCH.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, SOLITAIRES AND STUDS, NEW PATTERNS.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Canoe and Ball Pattern. Rs. 32, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Horse-shoe Chain connection. Rs. 47, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Horse-shoe Shewing Frog. Rs. 30, the pair, cash.

COLLAR BUTTON, and 3 Studs Matching the above. Cash, Rs. 18, the set.

SETS OF PLAIN GOLD FLAT SLEEVE LINKS, 3 Ball Studs and Collar Button. Rs. 45, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Cylinder and Ball Pattern. Rs. 35, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Ball and Satchell Pattern. Rs. 37, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Double Disk and Screw pattern. Rs. 30, the pair, cash.

COLLAR BUTTON, and 3 Studs Matching the above. Cash Rs. 20, the set.

SETS OF PLAIN GOLD BALL SLEEVE LINKS, 3 Ball Studs, and Collar Button. Rs. 40, cash.

PLAIN GOLD FLAT SLEEVE LINKS. Rs. 30, cash.

3 PLAIN GOLD BALL STUDS. Rs. 11, cash.

1 PLAIN GOLD COLLAR BUTTON. Rs. 6, cash.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVER-SMITHS TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CRYSTOLEUM SETS AND APPARATUS FOR PAINTING ON GLASS.

THE Crystoleum system of painting on glass has of late come prominently before the World, and enjoys a great and increasing popularity on account of its easiness and the small amount of trouble with which it is mastered.

To excel in Crystoleum Painting, not the slightest previous knowledge of Art is necessary and there is no reason why the first attempt of an entire novice should not be a perfect success.

Complete Sets, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35.

CRYSTOLEUM ACCESSORIES.

Article		Rs.	a.
Bevelled Glasses	per pair	2	0
Crystoleum Medium	„ bottle	1	0
Preservative	„ „	1	0
Adhesive Mixture	„ „	1	0
Wax Tablets	„ tablet	1	4
Tins and Lamps	„ each	1	0
Complete Sets of colours	„ „	8	8
Extractors	„ „	0	4
Clips	„ pair	0	4
Palettes	„ each	0	12
„ larger	„ „	1	0
Easels	„ „	2	8
Books of Instruction	„ „	1	0
Round Glasses	„ pair	0	6
Carte de Visite Glasses, Square	„ „	0	6
„ „ „ „ Oval	„ „	0	6
Cabinet „ Square	„ „	0	12
„ „ Oval	„ „	0	12
Extra Cabinet „	„ „	1	4
Large Round „	„ „	2	0
Folio Glasses 9½ by 7½	„ „	2	8
„ „ 8 by 6	„ „	2	4
„ „ 11½ by 8½	„ „	3	0
„ „ 12 by 10	„ „	4	0
Large Glasses	„ each	4	0

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.

CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,

SATISFACTORY.

ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution ; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price : Rs. 2 per phial ; packing and postage extra.

Sole Agents in India :—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

WANTED.

CONTRACTORS to take a whole or part of the cutting of the coal in the Umaria Colliery. Natives or Eurasians preferred.

Terms of agreement can be seen at the Colliery by application to the Manager.

J. W. MAUGHAN,
Manager,
Umaria Colliery.

Umaria, via Katni, 2nd March, 1888.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is assigned to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLE AGENCY.

I THE UNDERSIGNED beg to state that my Sole Agent in Bombay is Mr. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, 37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, where any kind of my London made Lever Watches may be obtained.

JOHN JONES,
338, Strand, W. C., London.

TO LET.—On the GROUND FLOOR of ALBERT BUILDING, situated on Hornby Road, next door to the Cathedral High School, magnificent shops with frontages opening on three sides. Can be finished according to the wishes of intending tenants.

For rent and other particulars, apply to

J. N. TATA,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited, are willing to purchase claims on the ORIENTAL BANK in LIQUIDATION at 97½ per cent. of the ORIGINAL AMOUNT less the dividends already recovered.

Bombay, 12th March, 1888.

FOR SALE AT VICTORIA DOCK.

A SUBSTANTIALLY TIMBER BUILT OFFICE of neat design, suitable for a dwelling-house, covering an area of 2,000 square feet with upper storey and bath-room. Roofed with iron trusses and Mangalore tiles.

4 LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, metre gauge, 125 Contractors Wagons, Light Railway and Rolling Stock, Pumps, Cranes, Crab Winches, Priestman's Dredger, Double Flour Mills, large Cast-iron Water Tank, &c., &c.

Full particulars can be obtained at our office on the works.

KIRBY & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED Rs. 4.

PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS.

BY

RUDYARD KIPLING

AUTHOR OF

DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES.

THACKER AND Co., Ld.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Price Rs. 16.

THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY, 1888.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, and are prepared to accept risks and issue policies of Insurance upon European Lives within the Bombay Presidency and Scinde. All particulars with tables of rates to be had on application to the undersigned.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Life Insurance Co.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, an Upperstoreyed Furnished BUNGALOW on Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, lately put in thorough repairs and painted. Rent very moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Road, House Agent.

PIPES REQUIRED AT ONCE.

THE Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, invites TENDERS for the supply of PIPES as follows :—

1680 running feet 1½" diameter W. I. pipes
1200 „ „ 2" „ „ „
3085 „ „ 3" „ C I socket pipes ⅜" thick
7220 „ „ 4" „ „ „ ⅜" „
3310 „ „ 5" „ „ „ ½" „
2150 „ „ 7" „ „ „ ½" „

The whole of the piping to be delivered at Poona within one month of acceptance of tender. Tenders for the W. I. piping to be per running foot, those for C. I. pipes to be per cwt. subject to a maximum departure of 5 percent, on the weights calculated on the thicknesses stated. Tenders will be received, up to 5 p.m., on the 17th instant

S. REBSCH, C. E.,
Ag. Ex. Engineer for Irrigation Poona.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY Co.

NOTICE.

CHANGES IN RATES FOR COTTON.

ON and from the 15th April, 1888, the following rates will be charged over the Oude and Rohilkund Railway for pressed Cotton and Wool booked from Chandansi to and via Aligarh :—

Cotton as defined in page 17 of the O. and R. R. Goods Traffic under the head of Classes—

A., B., C., and D., High Class rates.
Do. do. F. Class.
Rs. 1-3 per bale of 300 lbs.
„ 1-9 do. 400 lbs.

SYDNEY HARTWELL,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Lucknow, the 10th March, 1888.

GUZERAT CUP.

THE meet will be at "Bogodra Bungalow," 38 miles from Ahmedabad and 28 miles from Sanand, both stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The drawing for heats will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 30th, and hunting will commence next morning, the Guzerat Cup being first ridden for.

Shigrams or camels are procurable at Ahmedabad by special arrangement, and Captain Braid, R. A., Camp Ahmedabad, has kindly consented to assist any one in making arrangements who may apply to him.

In camp grass, gram, and ordinary food for servants will be obtainable at fixed rates.

Competitors should bring their own sleeping tents with furniture as also whatever liquor they may want, the Commitee only arranging for general Mess tents and Furniture, Messing, and Ice. A "Nailband" will be in Camp, but will only have a limited supply of shoes.

A daily camel dawk will run to and from the nearest Railway Station with Post Ice, &c.

There are 11 entries, each 2 chances for Guzerat Cup and 9 entries for Pony Cup to date.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway will be asked to carry horses to and from Ahmedabad at reduced rates, and it is trusted will make a concession.

W. D. WHITE, C. E.,
Hon : Secretary.

Morvi, 11th March, 1888.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

	Nett cash Rs.	as.
Additional Sacred Songs and Solos with Sacred Hymns; by J.D. Sankey	1	6
Beeton's Dictionary of Industries and Commerce	5	2
Beeton's Dictionary of Literature Fine Arts, and Amusements	5	2
Churgress; by The Prig	2	8
Confessions of a Publisher; by John Strange Winter	0	10
Catechism of the Locomotive; by M. N. Forney	7	2
Catechism of the Steam-engine; by John Bourne	5	2
Crusade of the Excelsior; by Bret Harte	2	8
Dream of Gerontius; by Cardinal Newman	0	8
Electrical Instrument-making for Amateurs; by S. R. Bottone	2	2
English History from Contemporary Writers	1	0
Girl in the Brown Habit; by Mrs. E. Kennard	1	4
Glowworm Tales; by James Payn	2	8
Gretchen: by "Rita"	4	0
Half Hours with the best Authors; by Charles Knight, 2 Vols, new Edition	6	4
Hand-book of the Steam-Engine; by J. Bourne	6	4
Hoppusts Measurer. Revised Edition; by W. Richardson	1	6
Indicator Diagram Practically Considered; by N. P. Burgh	4	8
In Luck's Way; by Byron Webber	2	8
Ireland: the Causes of its Present Condition and the Measures; by Earl Grey	2	8
Island or an Adventures of a Person of Quality; by Richard Whiting	4	0
Italian Master; by Henry Attwell	2	8
Loves Crosses; by F. E. M. Notley	1	4
Manual of the Principles and Practice of Road-making; by W. M. Gillespie	8	0
Memoirs of John Cameron; by F. W. Robinson.	2	8
Napolean and his Detractors by his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon; by R. L. De Beaufort	11	0
Phyllis of the Sierras and a drift from Redwood Camp; by Bret Harte	1	4
Practical Education; by Charles G. Zeland	4	0
Restful Work for Youthful Hands; by S. F. A. Caulfield	1	12
Slide Valve Practically Considered; by N. P. Burgh	3	8
Spon's Engineers' Price-book 1888	5	2
Standard Operaglass; by Charles Annesty	1	2
Statesman Year Book 1888	7	0
Steam and the Steam Engine; by Henry Evers	2	4
Story of the Life of William Sakespeare and his Work	1	6
Through the Yang Tse Gorges or Trade and Travel in Western China; by Archibald John Little.	6	12
Treatise on Marine Engines and Steam Vessels; by Robert Murray	3	2
Watched by the Dead: A Loving Study of Dickens' Half Told Tales; by Richard A Proctor	1	12

HORMASJI SORABJI & Co.,
36, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the execution of CURRENT REPAIRS to the Government Buildings and roads and for supplying Petty Stores and materials for works in charge of the Executive Engineer, at the Presidency, during the year 1888-89.

Schedule of rates on which the tenders are to be based and specifications of works to be performed, conditions of Contract and list of materials likely to be required during the year, can be seen, and other particulars learnt on application, at the office of the undersigned during office hours on and after the 15th instant.

Tenders duly endorsed and sealed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned until 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant.

Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay on the part of the Tenderer to sign the necessary Contract Papers.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C MURZBAN, C.E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANECKLAL NURROTUMDAS and NUSSERWANJEE KHURSETJI GHANDY, have contracted to sell to SHA MOTICHUND HURRUCKCHUN the undermentioned hereditaments and premises. All persons having any claim against the said premises or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the Collector and Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and to the undersigned at their office in Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same shall be considered as waived.—Dated this 13th day of March, 1888.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

All that piece or parcel of land or batty ground with the hereditaments and premises situate, lying, and being on the Ferguson Road at Worlee, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand two hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 224, 227, 250, 324. New No. 12365, 12178. New Survey No. 3132 2/3 3123/3120, 4/3130/3128, 1-3134, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the ground of Khooshal Sudasive, on or towards the west partly by a narrow passage called Thoreban, and partly by the vacant ground of Khooshall Sadashive, on or towards the north by the land of Trimbuck Juggunnath, and on or towards the south by the public road known as Ferguson Road, and which said land and hereditaments were in the occupation of the said Dadoba Ramchander, and are now in that of the said Manocklal Nurrotumdas and Nusserwanji Khursetjee Ghandy.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME.

A WHITE ARAB GALLOWAY, sound and very strong, well up to 15 stone, well trained to both saddle and harness, but never ridden by a lady, aged; price, Rs. 350.

A. D. B. C. F. B. L. 12" Gun by Fraser, of Edinburgh, choke in both barrels; complete in case with all implements; price Rs. 200.

A. S. B. 450" Express Rifle, by same maker, with Telescopic sight, complete in case, with all implements; price, Rs. 200.

The Gun and Rifle can be delivered over immediately, but the Horse not until the Easter Holidays.

Apply to BETA, care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co. Bombay.

AUCTION SALE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST MARCH, 1888, at 2 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of.)

"CRAIG HALL"—Finest situation on the hill.
"MONASTERY"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow.
"BIRD'S NEST"—A snug retreat with extensive grounds.
"ROSE COTTAGE"—Commands a lovely view.
"MULBERRY COTTAGE"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.

Also a small house in the Bazaar and a Strawberry Garden on the Lake.

THE HOUSE AT SATARA will be sold on MONDAY, the 2nd April, 1888, at 2 p.m.

For particulars apply to

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HURJIMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,

AT

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,

RE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET.

SMOKERS

WHO ARE IN SEARCH OF A REALLY

GOOD TOBACCO

AT A MODERATE PRICE

will be glad to have their attention drawn to the following

CHOICE BRANDS,

PREPARED BY

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

whose name is a sufficient guarantee

FOR THE

GENUINE CHARACTER AND HIGH QUALITY

of the following

SPECIALITIES :

NEUBERG'S "1888" MIXTURE.

Special attention is invited to this latest addition to my well-known brands—a rare combination of the fragrant weed, similar in character to my already celebrated "Golden Block" Mixture, but of a somewhat milder form.

Per 1lb. tin, Rs. 3-12. Per ½lb. tin, Rs. 2.

				Rs.	as.
Golden Block Mixture,	per	1lb.	tin	3	4
Do do	„	½lb.	„	1	12
Golden Leaf Bird's Eye	„	¼lb.	„	0	14
Golden Fleece	„	½lb.	„	1	12
Virginia Honey Dew	„	½lb.	„	1	12
Latakia	„	½lb.	„	1	12

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ......at Rs. 2-4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes ......at Rs. 1 4 per box.
„ „ 50 „ „ „ 2 6 „
„ „ 100 „ „ „ 4 8 „

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ......at Re. 1 8 per box

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS ESPLANADE, FORT.

NOTICES.

MINNESINGERS.

AN EXTRA CONCERT to which ladies will be admitted will be given in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on MONDAY, March 19 commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members free. Members guests, Rs. 2 each. Apply for tickets to

G. W. ROUGHTON, Hony. Secy.
70, Tamarind Lane.

Bombay, 10th March, 1888.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE will be DELIVERED in the above Institute at 5-30 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., by Professor G. W. FORREST, M.A.

Subject.—"EDUCATION IN GERMANY AND INDIA," including a description of the technical schools visited by him during a recent tour in Germany.

Members, their families, and the general public are invited to attend.

WANTED.

PROBATIONERS FOR THE BOMBAY PILOT SERVICE.

APPLICANTS must be British-born Subjects and hold Certificate of Competency as MASTER or FIRST MATE, also good Testimonials as to conduct and ability.

Apply with Certificates and Characters, in person, to the Assistant Port Officer of Bombay.

HENRY MORLAND, R.E., Capt. I. M.
Port Officer of Bombay.

Bombay, 12th March, 1888.

RESIDENCE in London TO BE DISPOSED OF, containing eleven Bed-rooms, Drawing, Dining, and Smoking-room etc., close to Earl's Court Station, South Kensington.

FOR SALE, the complete and handsome furniture of the above, with transfer of unexpired lease at £110, per annum. Address "A. B. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

EXPERIENCED ESTIMATORS for RAILWAY WORK (Bridges, Station Buildings, and Staff Quarters) wanted immediately, to report at Nagpur. Pay, Rs. 65 a month. Apply to

G. A. ANDERSON,
For Agent and Chief Engr., B. N. Ry., Nagpur C.P.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1888, at 2 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1888.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 8, Forbes street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of March, 1888, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1887.
2. Two declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1888, and to fix their remuneration.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th March, 1888.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent will be prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th proximo, Tenders for the purchase of the following OLD RAILS double headed section 68lbs. @ 85lbs. per yard, viz :—

2,100 tons old Iron Rails, in various lengths, from 12ft. to 26ft.
100 tons of pieces of Old Rails, 10ft. and under.
100 tons of pieces of Steel Rails.

The same are now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, and may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers (which must be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, and the period within which delivery of the Rails will be taken.

Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf. Payment must be made at the time of delivery.

The Acting Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th February, 1888.

SALE OF TIMBER IN THE KODIBAG DEPOT, NEAR KARWAR.

NOTICE is hereby given that the usual SALE of TIMBER by PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at the Kodibag Depot, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1888.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash or payment to the Accountant-General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by telegraph to the Forest Ranger, in charge of the Coast Depots, Karwar.

For further particulars apply to the Forest Ranger, in charge Coast Depots, Karwar.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Camp Anshi, Kanara District, 2nd March, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
New Club, Limited, Simla.

Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 218 OF 1883.

Appeal No. 529.

VASSUDEO RAMCHUNDERJEE ...... { Appellant & Defendant.

vs.

THUCKER CHATOORBHOOJ MOORARJEE and another ...... { Respondents & Plaintiffs.

and

GUNPAT CASSINATHJEE and others { Respondents & Defendants

And Appeal No. 530.

SUNDRABAI and another ...... { Appellants & Defendants

vs.

CHATOORBHOOJ MOORARJEE & another ...... { Respondents & Plaintiffs.

and

GUNPUT CASSINATH and another { Respondents & Defendants

WHEREAS by Proclamation of sale made herein and dated 3rd February, 1888, and published in the *Bombay Gazette, Jam-i-Jamshed,* and the *Prabhakar,* dated 8th March, 1888, it was proclaimed and Notified that on THURSDAY, the 8th idem, at 3-30 p.m., the Sheriff of Bombay would under and by virtue of the decree, dated 6th December, 1886, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the right, title, and interest of all the above named parties in the property secondly described in the said proclamation of sale, and situate, lying and being at Naigaum.

And whereas the sale, advertised as aforesaid was adjourned by the officer conducting the sale to WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1888, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock, in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Decree, dated 6th December, 1886, put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises (at Naigaum) to the highest bidder, and without reserve the right, title, and interest of all the above named parties in the property secondly described in the said proclamation of sale, dated 3rd February, 1888.

For particulars *vide* the said proclamation, dated 3rd February, 1888, and for further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff or at the office of Messrs. Mansukhlall and Damodar, attorneys for Thucker Chatoorbhoj Morarjee, or at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, attorneys for the appellant, Wassudeo Ramchundrajee, or at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Attorneys for the defendants Soondrabai and Luxumibai.—Dated this 9th day of March, 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Mansukhlall and Damodar, Attorneys for Respondents and Plaintiffs.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

THE

HOME-GOING SEASON, 1888.

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Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.	20 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	„	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	„	6 8
Warm Gloves	„	1 8
Warm Mufflers		2 8 to 3 0
Travelling Caps	from	3 0
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6 8
Linen Faced Collars	„	0 12
Best Linen Cuffs	„	10 0
Linen Faced Cuffs	„	1 8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27 0
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Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0
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Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25 0
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		Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets		5 8
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China Grass Slippers		1 0
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Brown Leather Slippers		2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes		5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2 8
Woven Cholera Belts		2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		3 0
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows	each	1 8
Resais or Quilts	from	5 8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	„	16 0
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Sponges	„	1 8
Sponge Bags		1 8
Rug Straps		1 8
Leather Purses		2 0
Sovereign Boxes		2 2
Razors, ready for use		2 0
Shaving Brushes		2 0
Nail Brushes		1 0
Tooth Brushes		0 8
Hair Brushes		4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case		10 8
Nail Scissors	from	1 8
Pad-Locks	„	0 8
Penknives	„	1 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	„	15 0
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Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

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Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

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Maximum Variation one minute per Month

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TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished, the very commodious and desirable Bungalow "BELLAIR," on Chichpoogly Hill, recently repaired and improved. Large, airy bed-rooms, drawing and dining rooms, verandahs, stables, and outhouses. It is open to the sea-breeze and Vehar water is to be laid on. Contains accommodation for a chummery of six bachelors or three families, and is within a few minutes' walk or tram and train. Apply to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

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THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

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The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

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Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ...Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
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AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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Quarterly	[illegible]

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOC BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Legislative Council, Secretariat.
Distribution of Prizes by Lady Reay, at the Free Church Mission Schools, Khetwadi, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Busheer (s), from Calcutta; Pachumba (s), Karrachi; and Secundra (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kashgar (s), for China; Suez (s), Diamond Isles; and Broom Laugh (s), Elephant Point.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Sooparee Baug Road, touching the death of Nana Bhaala, a boy about 2 years of age, the son of Balla Cullia, a hamal in the service of Mr. Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, and who resided in his master's premises. At 5 p.m. on Monday, deceased, while playing about in the compound, accidentally fell into a duck-pond unperceived and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Kessew Baiajee, aged 16 years, a labourer employed at a bone crushing mill at Frere Bunder, belonging to Ruttonjee Manockjee. On Monday morning, while deceased was working at the mill he accidentally fell into the bone receiver, and both his legs were crushed up to the knees. He was removed to the hospital, where he died shortly afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

STEALING SUGAR.—Inspector Holdway charged a Mahomedan, named Ismael Noor Mahomed, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a quantity of sugar from a godown in the native town. Frequent thefts having occurred at this godown, a watch was set on the place, and last Friday the *ramoosie* in charge discovered the accused leaving the godown. He took him into custody and found a large quantity of sugar in a bundle he was carrying. The accused, pleading guilty and admitting previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THEFT OF LINSEED.—Inspector Guider charged Dooda Umra, a Municipal sweeper, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday, with stealing a quantity of linseed. The man had opened the window of a godown and cut open a bag of linseed. As he was filling a cloth with the seed several bags fell on the window and jammed his hand. The prisoner cried out with pain, which attracted a *ramoosie*, who arrested the accused. In defence the prisoner admitted the theft and stated that he was trying to procure a day's meal. His worship fined him Rs. 10 with an alternative in default of one week's hard labour.

AN ILLEGAL BYE-LAW.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Crisp charged a Hindoo woman, before Mr. Hamilton, under section 10 of the bye-laws of the Tramway Act with wilfully obstructing a tramway servant in the execution of his duty. Mr. Sealy appeared for the defence. The facts of the case were briefly as follows. A woman entered a car with two children, one of whom she placed on her lap and the other on the bench. The conductor charged her for the child on the bench, and while disputing with the woman, began to abuse the accused, who retaliated. A sepoy was called, and the defendant was given in charge. The defence denied there had been any obstruction. Mr. Hamilton held there had been none, and pointed out that the section under which he had been asked to act was *ultra vires*, inasmuch as the Municipal Commissioner could not, under the act, frame bye-laws for the direction or obstruction of conductors' duties. The Act only permitted him to regulate the speed of tram-cars, etc. His worship remarked that he pointed this out, so that the company's solicitors might be informed of it. He discharged the case.

ADDRESS TO A MOGUL MERCHANT.—Yesterday, on the occasion of his departure for Jedda and the Continent of Europe, Aga Abdul Hoosein Hajee Zenal Abadeen Shirajee, agent of the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was presented by the company's employes with an address, from which the following are extracts:—"We beg to tender our best and warmest thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy we have had the good fortune to experience at your hands while serving under you. The conspicuous tact and ability with which you have managed the affairs of the Company, and the great zeal and untiring energy you have shown in furthering its interests, have won for you the entire confidence of the shareholders and of the Mogul community, for whose special benefit the Company was originally established. The Mogul community of Bombay have very remarkably verified the old adage "God helps those who help themselves," and though not numbering many, they have succeeded not only in establishing a Steam Navigation Company of their own, but also in bringing it to its present prosperous and flourishing condition by offering it their hearty and loyal support. And this success, let us assure you, sir, is in no small degree due to the many good qualities, both of head and heart, which have eminently qualified you for the honourable position you have so long and so successfully occupied. While your affability and easy good nature have won for you the esteem and love of your friends, your sympathy and charity have earned for you the blessings of the needy and the distressed. It is our earnest wish—and may that wish be fulfilled—that every success may attend you during your sojourn in Europe, and that your travels be made as agreeable and pleasant as could be desired," &c.

THE SALVATION ARMY MEETINGS.

A SALVATION ARMY "Council of War" and "Exhibition of Trophies" took place on Friday and Monday evening last. At about 5 p.m., on each evening, a party of officers of both sexes, European and native, numbering about 100 strong, left their head-quarters at Bori Bunder, each bearing a banner, and headed by a brass band, marched through Mint, Apollo, and Marine Streets, and returned to their quarters by Hornby Road, singing and shouting all the way, while their band played at intervals. At 8 p.m. a meeting took place at the Novelty Theatre and realized the most sanguine expectations of the promoters, for nearly every seat in the body of the theatre was occupied by all sections of the community, including clergymen of several Christian denominations, although a charge of one, four, and eight annas, was levied. On the platform were seated the officers and soldiers of the Salvation Army, of whom the Gujerathi party was the largest. Colonel Weerasoorya, Major Eshwar Das (Grundy), Mussa Bhai, and Jud Bhai (Paynter) sat on the front row, but the chief centre of attraction were the European lasses dressed in white native costume, who seemed to be cheerful and gay, notwithstanding their outward transformation. The meeting was opened on each occasion by Colonel Weerasoorya and Major Paynter leading the Hymn "Forward Christian Soldiers." After this Mrs. Bullman, a lady well known in Umballa, offered a prayer. The Colonel then delivered an address, in which he gave an account of the work done in India, stating that last year they had the Jubilee fifty, but this year they are going to bring out 100 officers more for the purpose of extending the work. He proposed starting a party of converts of the Jubilee fifty to England to fetch out these officers under the leadership of Major Mussa Bhai. The Singhalese robber and the Buddhist Salvationist were next introduced to the meeting followed by Nursoo Gopall, the great traveller who had been to the United States, Australia, and England. He is a comic individual, who, by his eccentricities and efforts to speak English, kept the house in roars of laughter. Rama Swamy, a student of the Madras Christian College, was then brought to the front, and he gave an account of his life and conversion, and how he was shut up in his house when his parents came to hear that he had joined the Salvation Army. A quartette was afterwards sung by the Gujerathi lasses, which was well rendered, followed by a solo "Jesus died for me on Calvary" by Mooktabanum (Miss Letton), which was sung with great effect, and joined in by the audience. An old man, nearly blind, named Poonjah, called the Gujerathi saint, was next brought before the audience, and he related his past career of devil driving and of the power he possessed over other mortals, by which he earned a good deal of money. "Major Paynter's grog-shop boy" next came on the scene, and he spoke in Singhalese to the amusement of the audience. The Tamil Poet sang some verses. Finally, the Colonel then called upon the audience for help. He said that Mr. Studd, barrister-at-law, who was amongst them at the last public meeting and had gone home to England, had given £1,000 towards the Army, two native gentlemen gave Rs. 500 each, and one promised Rs. 500 for the support of one officer for the year. He hoped the audience would give liberally. A prayer offered by the Colonel brought the meeting to a close.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

8-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Service on Thursday at 8-30 p.m.—The Sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. G. Lewis.

THEFTS IN THE POST OFFICE AT MAZAGON.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, a Postal delivery clerk, attached to the Mazagon Branch Post Office, named Baboorao Luximon, was brought up on remand, and charged by Inspector Lee-Smith with stealing letters containing postal money orders and postal stamps.

Mr. Little, the public prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Balcrishna for the defence. The case for the prosecution was that on the 18th ultimo the Sub-Postmaster, Nilkunt Trimbuk Joshee, in charge of the Branch Post Office at Mazagon, looked into the drawer of the head clerk in which the postal stamps were kept for sale, and found a three anna stamp. The circumstances seemed strange, as no three anna stamps had been placed in the drawer by him for sale, the whole stock of the three anna stamps having been exhausted on the previous day. He asked the accused, who was then seated at the time at the head clerk's table, how the three anna stamp came there. Accused said he did not know. He then examined the stamps in the drawer and found eight more among the lot which appeared to have been used, and immediately asked the accused where they came from. He again answered that he did not know. The Sub-Postmaster then went to the table of the accused and looked into one of his drawers, and there found another three anna obliterated stamp, which he could not account for. He then asked accused if he had any other stamps with him. He said he had none. Not being satisfied with his answer, the Sub-Postmaster asked him to show his pockets. Accused had three coats on, and on searching the pockets in the first two coats only money was found. In the pockets of his innermost coat, which accused said contained only pieces of paper, there was an envelope containing seventeen post stamps, which appeared to have been once attached to paper and removed. Besides these seventeen stamps there was also found in the same envelope two British Postal orders, namely, one for 20 shillings which was sold to Mrs. Fanny Hewett at the Mazagon Post Office, and the other for 10 shillings sold to Miss Emily Longworth at that Post Office. On being asked by the Sub-Postmaster how he came by these seventeen stamps and the two postal money orders, the accused stated that he had purchased them from a ghorawalla on his way to office for twelve annas. Subsequently accused admitted having placed some of these stamps in the drawer, and sold eight annas worth out of the stamps which he had put in the stamp drawer, and that the money he received for these stamps was the money that was found in his coat pockets. The accused was then taken to Mr. Stewart, the Presidency Postmaster, who ordered him to be made over to the police.

The Magistrate formally committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN BORAH NEIGHBOURS.

HUSSONALI JEWAJEE *vs.* ESSAJEE DOSAJEE AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff claimed to be entitled to the enjoyment of free and uninterrupted access of light and air through some of the windows of his house, situated in Baba Dhabu Street, near Bhuleshwur, and to the use of a gully for drainage and scaffolding; and asked for an order to restrain the defendants from digging for a foundation so close as to endanger the safety of his house, and to pay to him Rs. 1,000 as damages for having filled the gully with debris and done injury to his pipes and spouts, &c. Mr. Farran and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that he is the owner of a house which was formerly made up of two blocks in front and rear, and consisted of the ground-floor and a storey and a loft, but latterly it consisted of two storeys, and had windows in its northern and western walls and a door on the ground-floor in the northern wall. The defendants are or pretend to be the managers of the mosque, situated on the north and west of the plaintiff's house. About fourteen years ago, the plaintiff added two storeys and a loft to the eastern block, and recently built a storey over the whole house, but except the windows opened on the new storeys, all the windows in the northern and western walls were ancient windows. On the north and west of the plaintiff's house is a gully appertaining to the mosque, which the plaintiff had a right of using for drainage purposes and for erecting scaffolding on for repairs to his house. Two months ago the defendants commenced repairing the mosque; but while doing so, threw such a large quantity of debris in the gully as to block it up, and broke the pipes and spouts for waste water. The defendants had commenced digging for a foundation alongside the plaintiff's house, which, he apprehended, would either fall down or sustain considerable damage. If the defendants carried out their intention as expressed in the correspondence, some of the plaintiff's windows and a door would be blocked up. Through these, he said, he had received free and uninterrupted access of light and air for over twenty years. The defendants denied the material allegations of the plaint, saying that the description of the plaintiff's property given therein was incorrect. They came on the management of the mosque, having superseded the late managers with the approval of the majority of their community, but had never been formerly appointed or recognised as such managers, and they submitted that the suit, not having been properly constituted, could not be maintained. The additions made by the plaintiff to his property were incorrectly described in the plaint, as he really added a fourth storey to the eastern block and a third and fourth storeys and privies to the western block. The defendants did not admit that some of the plaintiff's windows were ancient windows; and they denied that he had any right over the gully. It was not true that they had broken or choked any pipes and spouts. The plaintiff was in no way entitled to complain about the proposed digging of a foundation or to restrain them from digging in the manner proposed. They denied that he was entitled to any of the easements claimed by him, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. The hearing of the evidence was proceeded with during the day.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
" 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
Solemn High Mass and Sermon by his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Fort Chapel, 7-30 a.m.
Children's Fete, Ladies' Gymkhana.
" 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 20.—Umballa Spring Races.
" 21.—Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Umballa Spring Races.
Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Festival.
" 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
" 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
Umballa Spring Races.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
" 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
" 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
" 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society took place on Monday, the 5th instant, Dr. D. MacDonald presiding. Mr. T. D. Mackenize, C.S., was elected a member.

The honorary secretary then acknowledged the following contributions:—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING FEBRUARY.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Bees' Comb	From Aurungabad	Mr. Frank Rose.
1 Bittern	Botaurus stellaris	Mr. J. D. Inverarity.
2 Snakes (alive)	Echis carinata	Mr. H. M. Phipson.
A quantity of Barnacles.	Mounted	Captain Dixon.
Orchid Bulbs	From Surat	Mr. F. Gleadow.
A Number of Beetles	From Zanzibar	Rev. Etienne Baur.
20 Snakes	From Sikkim	Mr. Paul Mowis.
Eggs of Rock Horned Owl.	Bubo Bengalensis	Mr. J. L. Lushington.
1 Grey-breasted Tragopan (alive).	Ceriornis blythi	Mr. F. Mercer.
2 Flying Squirrels	Peteromys oral and another.	Mr. R. A. Straw.
1 Jungle Cat	Felis chaus	Do.
2 Snakes	Echis carinata	Mr. H. Buckland.
1 Chameleon	Chamæleo vulgaris	Mr. P. Reynolds, C.E.
4 Musk Deers' Skulls.	From Cashmere	Mr. E. L. Barton.
1 Jackal's Skull	Canis aureus	Do.
1 Fox's Skull	Vulpes Bengalensis	Do.
1 Albino Parrot	....	Rev. E. S. Hall.
1 Otter's Skull	Lutra nair	Mr. G. P. Millet, C.S.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

"Prachin Sodhsangrah," from H.H. the Maharajah of Bhownugger. "The Ibis," 1878 to 1878, Messrs. Thacker & Co. "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1878 to 1885, Messrs. Thacker & Co. "Flora of British India" (Hooker), Part XIV., Bombay Government. "List of the Birds of India" (Hume), Mr. Frank Rose. "The Journal of Medicine," No. 96-8, from Dr. T. L. Phipson.

Dr. D. MacDonald exhibited a curiously deformed fœtus of a domestic cat.

Mr. G. Carstensen, the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, then read a very interesting paper on "The Conditions for Distribution of Plants and the means by which it is performed, with special regard to Indian Species," illustrating his remarks with specimens of plants, fruits and seeds.

Having asked his audience for their indulgence as to the errors in the language and pronounciation he, as a foreigner, could not avoid making, Mr. Carstensen drew the attention of his audience to the following causes on which local floras depended, the most important being "the conditions for distribution of plants" and "the means of distribution." The comparative power of plants in holding their own in the struggle for existence still required, he said, the most careful study, and could not be then dealt with. Of the said conditions he should mention the climate, the adaptations of plants for climatic influences, the natural quality of the soil, and the necessity of fertilisation. In pointing out some of the distinct features of vegetation in different localities, Mr. Carstensen held that these were not only caused by the natural conditions, but were chiefly due to peculiar structures, or apparently casual appendages, by which the plants were singularly adapted for the locality, as shown by Charles Darwin, H. Muller, F. Hildebrand, A. Kerner, O. Kuntze, &c. This fact was particularly interesting, not only in affording ample evidence in support of the theories of Darwin, but also in explaining the necessity of almost every organ of plant life. Of the natural conditions the climate was the most decisive. By the local range of temperature the limits of distribution were generally fixed. The requirements of plants of different species with regard to temperature were, however, very unequal. For instance, the rose and *Solanum Nigrum*, a common weed, had a very wide range of distribution, while that of the mango stem was very limited. A closer observation of plants would show that they greatly varied according to locality, and that this variation was due to adaptations against excesses of temperature, and to more or less developed means of protection against climatic influences. He specially drew the attention of his audience to the means of protection against heat and drought, of which he mentioned the arborious habit of the majority of tropical Indian plants, and the pubiscense or hairyness of other plants, at the same time showing that most herbaceous plants, completing their growth during the rains were more or less glabrous, while those continuing their growth during the dry season were more or less hairy. The hairs of plants shaded their tender parts against the burning rays of the sun, reflected the heat, absorbed the moisture from the air, and retained the dew. The fragrance of plants, due to evaporation of essential oils, had a cooling and refreshing effect, and by the formation of resinous substances checked the evaporation of water. As to the glossy green foliage of most Indian trees and shrubs, the protection against excessive heat was not only due to the close texture of the cuticula, but also to its glossy nature, by which quality the rays of heat and light were reflected. Trees and shrubs with tender foliage, as a rule, shed their leaves during the dry season, unless they were hairy or protected by such means as the periodical movements of leaves, especially their regular folding up at nightfall, as in the rain tree, which phenomenon, though caused by the absence of light, was probably intended to expose the underside of the leaves to the full benefit of the moist night air. The transformed leaves of *Cacti* and leafless *Euphorbias*, &c., a succulent habit tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, milky juice, secretions of wax, resinous substances, &c., were all means of protection against heat and drought. The fatal effects of the wind, so well illustrated in Bombay by the trees at Malabar Point, often seriously affected the distribution of plants. The means of protection against the action of wind were sheltered localities, association of plants of the same species in large clamps, deep growing tapering roots, solid or flexible stems with sometimes a tendency to grow against the wind, as in the cocoanut palm, peculiar swellings of the stem as in the West Indian *Oreodoxa Regia*, or continual layers of woody leaf scars, as in the common date palm, large and densely leaved crowns, arial roots, the arrangement of all branches horizontally in regular whorls, and limited development of the leaves, or very finely divided leaves. Rain and moisture were other important items, the local annual rainfall fixing certain limits of distribution. The means of protection against excesses of rain were local shelter, woody structure, bark, cuticula, secretion of wax and fatty substances, and a layer of condensed air, frequently surrounding the leaves of many plants, and keeping them dry. Flowers were nearly always protected as by their nodding position, the closing of the petals at night and in rainy weather, and the season of flowering. Other means were at the same time intended for protection against animals, birds and insects, or served as adaptations for attracting and aiding insects in performing the fertilisation. Mr. Carstensen thought that a closer observation of similiar facts would prove, *viz.*, that the distribution of plants greatly depended upon their capability of adapting themselves for a particular climate, upon their means of protection, and upon their adaptations of new habits under altered circumstances. The natural quality of the soil was of less importance, as only its physical condition, not its chemical composition, greatly influenced the plants. Fertilisation, not always the result of a favourable climate, was frequently caused by the presence of a particular insect or plant. The fact that the vanilla plant did not seed here was due to the absence of an insect, abounding in its native country, and in the case of several species of fungus the fertilisation was performed on a plant widely different from that on which the fungus appeared. Proceeding to deal with the means of distribution, Mr. Carstensen said that most plants were reproduced by seeds. The different agents assisting in spreading these were wind, water, animals, birds, insects, and plants themselves. Fruits and seeds were frequently specially fitted to derive the full benefit of the wind, the feathery tailed styles of "traveller's joy," the pappus of many *Compositæ*, the comas of many *Asclepiadacæ apocynacæ*, &c., the hairy seeds of cotton and silk cotton trees or the winged fruits of *Combutum terminaliaglabra*, &c., and the winged seeds of all *Bignoniacæ*, many *Sterculiacæ*, &c., the withering calyx or bracts of *Physalis* and *Bougainvillea* were all appliances for flight. Very small seeds and spores of *Cryptogamous* plants were largely distributed by the wind. In the case of the Rose of Jericho and a few *Selaginellas* the entire shrivelled plant with seeds and all were carried away by the wind. Distribution of seeds by water had been very important in former periods, before the globe assumed its present shape, the sea-water of that period probably being free of salt, and adaptations for distribution by water were nowadays mostly found in plants nearest allied to the gigantic herbs of those periods, as in the cocoanut and the fruit of the African oil palm. The large distribution of the cocoanut palm in all tropical countries and the vegetation of coral islands might, to a certain extent, be attributed to distribution by the sea, while the distribution of plants by fresh water was of no great importance. Animals, birds, insects were most active distributors of plants. Many fruits and seeds were by wool, hairs, hooks, awns, bristles, tubercles, glands, &c., adapted to stick to the skin of animals. Succulent fruits were eaten by monkeys, flying foxes and birds, and the seeds thrown away. The naturalisation of many plants in India, as of the custard apple and guava, was due to this action. Many seeds did not even germinate except having passed through the birds. Seeds of a few plants were distributed by insects. Peculiar structures of fruits greatly assisted in spreading the seeds, as the elastical bursting seed vessels of balsam, &c. Occasionally the seeds remained in the fruit after its bursting, and then other adaptations for distribution were generally present, as illustrated by several examples. The peculiar orgin of the mangrove swamps ought to be mentioned, and that here the seeds germinated on the mother plants forming them (the swamps), and the seedlings were particularly fitted to withstand the movements of the tide. Many plants were reproduced by other parts than seeds, as by bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, stoloniferous roots rooting stems or runners, and occasionally by rooting flowers, stems or leaves. The artificial means of propagation were founded on the fact that every part of a stem or a leaf had the power to form a new plant, when brought under favourable conditions. Cultivation was a very important cause of distribution, by which not only a vast number of ornamental and economical plants had been distributed over the whole globe, but other plants had unintentionally been naturalized in foreign countries as the followers of cultivated plants. In fact, the prosperity of most countries to a great extent depended upon cultivation, and Mr. Carstensen did not think to exaggerate when he said that, by far the greatest part of the enormous Indian trade was due to cultivation, the principal articles of export being all vegetable products. By cultivation better varieties had been created, partly by selection but partly by extinction of the natural means of protection, and adaptations for distribution of the original plants. The success of cultivation were frequently, in the first instance, due to experiments in botanical gardens, and wonderful results had been attained in India. Mr. Carstensen concluded his remarks by saying that there still remained a vast field for further progress, either by introducing exotic, economical plants, or, by what he thought still more important the careful examination of the qualities of the great number of Indian plants and how these could be improved and turned to account by cultivation.

Mr. W. E. Hart proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Carstensen for his interesting lecture, and the meeting then ended.

POLO AT MEERUT.

THE final tie in the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament at Meerut was played off on the 9th instant between the 7th Hussars and 17th Lancers in the presence of a large assemblage. The game was a very good one, but it was easily seen, writes a correspondent, that the Lancers had advantage of the Hussars in superiority of ponies, and the latter could hardly ever make headway against their opponents, who, besides, possessed a perfect back in Renton who rarely allowed the ball to pass him, and a brilliant first forward in Rawlinson, who, well mounted, was always there, and when occasion required, rode off his antagonist vigorously. Portal and Miller were excellent supports to these two. The Hussars' team are individually fine players, and their only weakness lay in the ponies. As it was, they seldom got the ball beyond Renton, and, when they did, some misadventure interfered to prevent their securing the goal. Every one acknowledges that the best team won, yet no one withholds sympathy which the gallant Hussars deserve for their pluck in coming up so far a second time to play. The Lancers have been at great pains and expense in getting together the finest collection of ponies possessed by any regiment.

FIRST PERIOD.

On the ball being hit off, the Lancers carried it to the Hussars' end and had a shot at goal, but the high wind carried the ball wide. Three times the ball was hit out and taken to the centre, and then the Lancers drove it back and had unsuccessful shots, after which, when in play in the middle of the ground, the Hussars secured possession, and in the face of much opposition, carried it to the Lancers' end, from which it was driven back. During the contest which followed in the middle, the Lancers claimed and were allowed a foul, as the Hussars had hit out from behind the goal-line, and some even play ensued in the middle of the ground, when Mr. Haig's pony in turning, broke his pastern-bone and was, later, destroyed.

On play being renewed, the Lancers kept the ball in the Hussars' ground, and finally Rawlinson ran the ball to the goal, and hit it between the flags. When hit off, the ball was kept in the Lancers' end for some time, and their play was a good deal confined to defence against determined attack. Ultimately, the Lancers got the ball carried past the Hussar opposition and to the neighbourhood of their goal-hence it was hit away to the side.

SECOND PERIOD.

On the ball being hit off, there was some good play, with hard hitting and fast riding up and down the ground. Finally, the ball, after three or four minutes, was hit out near the Hussar goal. On being hit in, it was kept near the Hussar goal, at which the Lancers had two shots. The wind had now ceased, and the ball travelled freely.

THIRD PERIOD.

Opened with some fine even play in the middle of the ground; the Hussars struggling desperately against the faster ponies of the Lancers. Here Rawlinson got possession on the ball, and hit it past the Hussars back and by a couple of long drives hitagoal. Play was then confined to the Hussar's end, whence shortly the ball was brought out and taken across to the Lancers' end, and in this way it travelled twice both ways; the goals being cleverly saved.

FOURTH PERIOD.

There was some desperate play for a couple of minutes when the Lancers claimed foul for one of the opposite side storping their players with a stick across the pony's back. The foul was allowed, and the Hussars had to hit out from behind their line. When the ball was brought into the centre of the ground, the Hussars claimed a foul, and the ball had to be hit in from the side, when it was carried to the Lancers' end and fell behind. On being hit in, it was carried across the ground, Rawlinson getting a clear run, concluding with a well placed goal. Some determined play succeeded this, in the centre of the ground. Finally, Hone, against stout opposition, carried the ball to the vicinity of the Lancers' flags and hit a goal.

FIFTH PERIOD.

There was some very even play for a short period in neutral ground. Then Rawlinson drove into the enemy's quarters and, though being ridden off, hit a goal, and simultaneously his pony came down. He was bruised and somewhat shaken. Lord Clandeboye took his place, and play was renewed amid much hard riding and hitting; the Hussars twice threatening the Lancers' goal, but Renton saved it on each occasion.

SIXTH PERIOD.

Rawlinson returned to play, and after a brief struggle he carried the ball to the Hussars' end, and had a shot at the goal. When hit out, the Hussars carried the ball across, and had a shot at the Lancers' flags. Some splendid play followed, and Rawlinson, out of a scrimmage in front of the Hussars' flags, hit a fifth goal. When in play the Lancers were once more able to carry the ball through opposition, and Rawlinson hit another goal.

In the concluding portion Hussars then confined their play to the Lancers' end, and had two shots at the goal. Once the ball was stopped by hitting one of their own side and, on the other occasion, just missed the flags. Shortly after, time was called; and the 17th Lancers had secured the Cup by 6 goals to 1.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

GENERAL TORRE, the chief of the recruiting department in the Italian War Office, has published the following report upon the recruiting of the past year, and the strength of the Italian army at the beginning of this year. There were 2,596,530 men upon the roll of the army, of whom 889,462 belonged to the permanent army, 298,588 to the militia, and the remainder to the territorial forces. The staff consisted of 169 generals, 19 colonels, 158 staff officers, and 10,168 officers of infantry, of whom 151 were colonels, 215 lieutenant-colonels, 447 majors, 2,019 captains, 3,373 lieutenants and 3,963 sub-lieutenants. The cavalry numbered 1,221 officers, the artillery 1,744, the engineers 747, the carbineers 596, the sanitary corps 1,043 and the accountant's department 1,313, while there were 221 veterinary officers. The permanent troops comprised 304,384 infantry, Alpine regiments 50,152, bersaglieri 44,747, cavalry 33,940, artillery 100,332, engineers 24,707, royal carbineers 24,579, military schools 5,140, district troops 264,678. The militia forces comprised 2,914 officers and 295,674 men, of whom 247,164 were infantry, 19,449 Alpine troops, 17,702 artillery, 4,813 engineers, 160 carbineers, 4,595 sanitary companies, 1,382 supply companies, and 400 cavalry. The territorial army comprised 1,408,440 men, of whom 5,390 were officers, 13,293 non-commissioned officers, 57,403 corporals, and 625,603 privates. The number of men employed upon railroads and telegraphs was 1,938.

CONSIDERABLE interest attaches to the 200 cuneiform tablets which Professor Sayce, writing from Cairo, informs a correspondent have just been found in Upper Egypt. It is presumed that the inscriptions upon them will throw light, from the point of view of the invaders, on some one or other of the Assyrian expeditions which, during the period of empire in Mesopotamia, overran the valley of the Nile. From Egypt also it is said that an American missionary has recently acquired a papyrus which, if correctly described, must be of a positively unique order. It is claimed for the papyrus in question, which experts refer to about the eleventh or twelfth century before Christ, and which has just been deposited in one of the libraries of Middlesex county, New Jersey, that it contains the entire text, or "all the chapters," of the "Book of the Dead." The "Book of the Dead" has never been found in its entirety, nor has its integrity so far been made up by the aggregate of partial discoveries.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	865xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	125

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	885
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	240
Bellary	690	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	182½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 800	825
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	95
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...		275
Fort Press Co.	100	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	480	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	72½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	490
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 10	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	500	500	500	25	00
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	Rs	660

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1000
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

MISCELLANEOUS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	185 135
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	15½
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Rs. 14	52
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		600	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	185
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	95
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,785
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	700
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–		5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	--	520
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	69
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	R 9	340
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	104
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,295
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mill	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	100
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	335
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125		..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000		..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	360
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	900
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	980
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 52	905xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	755
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	635
Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	610
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	300		35
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1025
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	50	Rs. 2	720
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	170
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	--	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	--	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	--	830
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	650
Hinganghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	50	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625 830
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 8	1350
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	600	500	Rs. 25	545
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	290
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,330	50	500	Rs. 2	630
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original Increased	800 1,483	500 250	500 250	Rs. 14	420
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	200	–	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,115
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	690
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	880
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	141
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 12	2,150
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	165
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,515
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co. Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,265
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		10
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	825
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	420
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	525
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,000	1,000	...	995
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs 6	1,030
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	250
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		1000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,245
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	...	260
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	4,000	500	500	...	495
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	435
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500		..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	–	690

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1888.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ years Divd.	
COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.			
Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	25
Alipore Coal Co.	100	5	110
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	7 p. ct.	130
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y 5 p.ct.	93
Bengal Coal Co.,	1000	6 p. ct.	1,580
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£12-6	......	14½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	83
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	275
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3½ p. ct.	73
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	88
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	153
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	85
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	111x
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	1½ p. ct	98
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	105
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	62
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	81
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	4 p. ct.	112
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	50
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	86
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	3 p. ct.	195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	56
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	226
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	120
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	87
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	3d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	108
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	91
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p.ct.	110x
Kanknarrah C.	59	nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	4 p. ct.	68
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	151
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	118
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	81
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	119
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	56
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	77
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	59
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	115
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	120
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	160x
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	86x

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ years Divd.	
Adulpore Terai (Darij.)	100	nil. a	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	...	Lqdn.
Amluckie	100	5ad.-int. a	60
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. a	50
Assam Company	£20	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct.	80
Bengal (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. a	160
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. a	80
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.	40
Central (Cachar)	200	6 p. ct. a	169
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	25
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	28
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	18
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	15
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	19
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	12½ p. ct.	95
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. a	42
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½ p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	5ad.-int. a	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. a	£156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. a	108
Durrung (Assam)	100	3ad.-int. a	42
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	20
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil. a	35
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.	64
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	38 p. ct	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	100
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	20
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil. a	43
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. a	63
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	10 ad int.	115
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	38
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p. ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	... ..	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct a	100
Indian Terai	500	5 ad int.	460
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½ p. ct. a	Lqdn.
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4ad.-int. a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5ad.-int. a	150
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	25
Kamptie Gwalhe (Assam)	100	nil.	par
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. a	45
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	12
Kurseong & Darjeeling	150	4 p. ct. a	93
Do. contributory	260	4 p. ct. a	83
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	36 p. ct. a	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½ p. ct. a	35
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct. a	40
Loobah	100	5ad.-int. a	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	5ad.-int. a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	5 ad int.	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	4 p. ct. a	40
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	17
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	15
Moran, Assam	80	nil.	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	7ad int.	110
Do. contributory	90	7½ad. int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. a	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. a	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	11p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	2½p. ct.	32
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	6 p. ct. c	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	52
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil. a	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	2½ ad.int.	65
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct. a	50
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	40
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	25
Runglee Rungliot	100	10 ad. int	115
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. a	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. a	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	5 ad. int.	4-5d
Second Fallodhi	100	3 p. ct. a	45
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	40
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 ad. int.	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct. a	46
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct. a	75
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	7½ p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3 p. ct. a	30
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	1 ad.int.	93
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad. int.	106
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2½ per ct	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5 ad. int.	150
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	15
Washabree W. Dooars	100	5 ad. int.	...

d. nt. Ad-interim divipend on crop of 1887.

a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.

c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.

d—Dividend for the year.

b—Buyer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PRESENTS, PRESENTS, PRESENTS.—Suitable from a child to any age in both sexes. Albums, Inkstands, Workboxes, Handbags, Blotters, Purses, Vases, &c, very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE SALE of the FAMILY HOUSE of Dr. Pallonjee Pestonjee at Colbhat Road, Padarkhana Gully, will take place on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

GOOD COMPOUNDER REQUIRED for three months for Poona House.—Apply TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

WANTED, a European or Eurasian RESIDENT NURSERY GOVERNESS, all found. Must have 6th Standard English knowledge. Apply to "J. A.," stating particulars, care of this office.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

WANTED, 2 sharp EURASIAN or PORTUGUESE LADS for Office work. Must be well educated, and write a good hand. Salary to begin with Rs. 12.—Apply "L 5," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—During my stay at the Alexandra Hotel, I have been made very comfortable indeed. The table kept is first-rate, and the proprietors are most obliging gentlemen in every way. I shall have much pleasure in recommending the Hotel to any of my friends who may require a comfortable place to stay at—Sd. R. C. L. CARY, Lieut., Brigade Staff, Hyderabad (Terms Rs. 3 per diem.)

FOR SALE, a 5 cwt. ICE MACHINE by West & Co., just landed, of the latest pattern, to be sold cheap. Apply Godown-keeper, WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—6 CARDING ENGINES, 40in wide, by Messrs. Platt Brothers.—Apply MANAGER Coorla Mills.

FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, on Malabar Hill, from May 1st for six months. Apply to KING, KING and Co.

FOR SALE, a new lot of magnificent CRYSTAL LOOKING GLASSES and FURNITURE.—E. MURAGLIA & CO.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The only Hotel in the Station. Rooms, vailable—Terms Moderate.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

COMPOSITORS.—Good JOBBING and NEWS HANDS WANTED. Only competent men will be appointed—Apply, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW close to Ludha Ebrahim, Bellasis Road. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE and Sons in same compound.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA, ten mile, from Bombay and ten degrees cooler. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A large Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment with Goodwill, Fixtures, Show Cases, &c. Apply "FINIS," *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

BEAUTIFUL China and Indian Gold BRACELETS of latest Fashions, Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Limes, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausages, Cacio Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Medows Street.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

NEW PATENT SYMPHONIONS (or hand Organ) with 5 Brass plates, Rs. 20. Size 7 in. square and 4 in. high, with case.—L. STEFFENAUER, Church Gate Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Replete with every comfort. Best view, Excellent Table. First-rate Wines. Terms moderate. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Mrs. Lake, Rampart Row. Great reduction in prices. Cheap dresses, &c., made to order. Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Ball and other dress materials at very low prices.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving, Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

MANY who generally find trouble with their DOMESTIC SERVANTS are requested to apply to R. NOWROSJEE, who will PROCURE and SUPPLY them with Best and Sharp men, opposite Macropolo, Meadow Street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An intelligent CLERK, who knows Book-keeping in Guierati and English, and can well carry on correspondence in English. Good handwriting indispensable. Apply at No. 4, Apollo-Bunder-Road, by letter only.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS CLUB HOTEL for Parsee Gentlemen at "Langholm House," Mahableshwar. Entrance fee, Rs. 25 per annum. Board and Lodging Rs. 4 per day. Only 40 Members admitted. Apply to the Proprietors, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwur

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles, in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES by Ilford (Rapid and Ordinary) Edwards (XL. and Isochromatic) Wratten and Wainwright's (Instantaneous) Paget's (30 and 60 times), all sizes. Send for latest complete catalogue to

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage to the United Kingdom

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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of about 900 heads of cattle, lately returned from Massowah at Cooris, opposite to the Coorla Hospital.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3p.m., at Coorla, opposite the Coorla Hospital, by order of Messrs. Ismail Gangji and Co., and at the account and risk of Guiseppe Luccardi.

About 900 heads of cattle.

Terms of sale. Cash before delivery.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF BURNT AND WET AND DAMAGED COTTON.

Under instructions from the concerned, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Chunda Rowji's Press, known as old Jute Mill, Colaba, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m., on account of the underwriters, the following:—A quantity of burnt and wet and damaged cotton.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND SUNDRY IRON-WORK AT RIPON IRON-WORKS, CARNAC BUNDER.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, 1888, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Action at the Ripon Iron-works, Carnac Bunder, by order of C. A. Turner Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re James Donald (an insolvent), consisting of Allen's centrifugal pumps, galvanized dish ends, curved plates and sheets for water-cart, tanks, &c A quantity of Mangalore tiles, barrels of plumbago, chokes for wheels of portable engines, gear for turbine, a quantity of cast iron borings, pipes, casting for Smith's hearths, castings for Municipal water-carts, wheels, pullies and latrines, bars channel. Tee and Anglo-iron, iron scrap, C. I. shaft couplings, pieces of steel, gas, pipes, assorted bolts, nuts, washers, flies, hammers, screw nails; water pipes, band saws, leather and cotton belting Fittings for sugar-cane mills, mortar mill, Finials, &c., Office furniture consisting of large officer desk cabinet. Large tables, cupboards, copying press with stand T. and B. chairs, Chubb's Iron Safe, side-board, hat rack, time-piece, fitter drawing board, T square, iron tables, clock, stool, &ca.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th March, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Cotton Green on account of the concerned.
16 bales S W D Joria Cotton.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

23 cases Dreher's German Beer in Quarts and Pints.
6 pieces black woolen merino.
1 box woolen shawls.
4 cases antique stripes.
5 ,, white embroidered gauze.
5 ,, colored prints.
1 ,, white striped net.
1 ,, Lace Handkerchiefs.
6 ,, white and colored handkerchiefs.
2 ,, colored sarries,
1 ,, white drill.
3 ,, grey dhooties.

On account of the concerned 12 bales yarn, No. 30 Mule D. C. O. black tie.

On account of Samal Gopaldass, 25 bales yarn, No. 40 Mule K. N. O., Grandrille Tie.

AUCTION SALE of Old Scrap Iron, Steel, Timber, and a second hand Portable Engine at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th instant, and the next day, at 2 p m., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of old scrap iron, steel, timber, and a second-hand portable engine.

Property now on view.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Bapty Brothers, Limited, to put up their surplus land, measuring about 6,269 square yards for sale by Public Action on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of March, 1888, at 4 p. m., at the Company's Mill premises at Falkland Road.

The above land is well adapted for building bungalows or chawls.

For further particulars and plan of the property, apply to the Manager at the Mill, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th March, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED GREY YARN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the underwriters.

Ex. s.s. Victoria.

J. A.—11,105, 11,117 } 4 bales each 500lbs. grey yarn No. 11,118, 11,124 } 40s. mule damaged by seawater.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Messrs. Chugonlall Toolsidass and Company, and on account and at the risk of Vulji Essajee Poonawalla.—

188 superior short English first-class, selected first-class, Indian first-class and second-class teak squares about 135 to 140 tons, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDINANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of iron steel, timber, firewood, old tarpaulins, leather cuttings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

To be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., at the premises of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., Rampart Row, where the property is now on view.

Three complete sets of photographic apparatus, well adapted for the use of amateurs and others, imported by a gentleman who is now unable to use it, and which comprises

Whole plate (8½ by 6½) mahogany folding camera with lens tripod and all accessories.

Two half plate cameras, complete, with all accessories.

Spare instantaneous lenses, with patent shutters, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m.; Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, opposite the Paper Currency Office, the stock-in-trade of the late firm of Howard and Company consisting of cheroots and cigars, tobacco boxes, meerschaum, cherrywood and other pipes, cigar holders brushes, walking sticks, cigar and cigarte to cases, moneypurses, tobacco pouches mouth pieces, tins of tobacco, electroplatedware, glass, cupboard, show cases &c. Immediately after the sale of the above the undersigned are also instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises the goodwill of the said firm of Howard and Company. The stock will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Machine Depot, at Byculla, Mazagon, and Carnac Bunder, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Framjee, the undermentioned valuable machinery—

Bullock gears for separating machines, corn thrashing machines, 12 and 20-ton screw jacks, centrifugal pumps safety valves, patent couplings, patent Olengine cast iron fan (blast), lift force pump, beam-splitting machine, set of bilge pump, special pulsometer, hydraulic and hand pumps, duplex punch, steam valves, planing machine, hydraulic cramp and dogs hydraulic sealing lift, stocks, taps and dice, patent alaram for boilers, ropes, blocks, crab winches, centrifugal portable pumps, lead-melting pan, wrought-iron drum and a 10-ton travelling crane.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD GROUND AT BYCULLA FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., if not previously disposed of by private contract.

A piece of surplus freehold ground next to Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, adjoining the Victoria Gardens at Byculla, and opposite the proposed new station of the G. I. P. Railway. It contains about 1,500 square yards, and is fronted by the Parell Road, and is specially suitable for residencies for Europeans or a Hotel. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Daver Hall, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and English-made mahogany walnutwood and gilt household furniture, handsome clocks by McCabe and French, with chimes, striking quarter, half and three-quarters of an hour and hours, and showing dates and months; another clock by Savory and Sons, striking half hours and hours: and also showing date and month; large size pier glasses and marble vases, handsome China jars and porcelain flower vases, a large size self-acting organ by Imhof and Mukle of London, with six barrels playing very nicely; handsome ormolu time-pieces and clocks of different sizes hanging argand lamps of 1, 2, 5, and 12 lights by Nash, splendid chandeliers of 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 30 lights by Nash, 3 and 5 lights rich glass wall brackets and hanging globe lamps, also by Nash, 5 musical boxes playing different airs, oil paintings fitted, fifteen day french clocks, striking half hours and hours with gongs; very rich hall carpets, table and wall argand lamps of best German silver by Nash, table ornaments, oilpaintings, oleographs and other pictures, &c., &c., the property of DADABHOY NOWROJEE DAVUR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view a week before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th March, 1888.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13.

A CONSIDERABLE rise in Indian Securities, both Rupee and Sterling, took place in London yesterday. Four per cent. Rupee Paper was ⅜ higher, at £68⅝; and 4½ per cents. were 1¼ per cent. dearer, at £73⅝, while Indian Sterling 3½ per cent. Loan was also 1¼ per cent. higher, at 108. Silver was unchanged, at 43⅝d. per oz. Consols were ⅛ lower at 102⅜; but in Paris Rentes were ¼ higher, at 106⅞.

Advices from the Wheat and Mincing Lane Markets show no alteration in any item usually wired.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales inclusive of 800 Surats. There was a decline of 1-16d. in the price of Mid. Uplands at 5 7-16d.; but spot quotations were otherwise unchanged with the exception of that for "Good Fair" Tinnevelly, which was also 1-16d. lower. In American Arrivals there was an advance of 1-32d. for May-June and July-August, and of 3-64d. in all other positions. This morning the market opened quiet; probable Sales 8,000 bales; Imports, 24,000 bales.

No telegram has been received from New York to-day, and, in its absence, operators were at first uncertain in their movements. The tendency of our market, however, has been downward, notwithstanding the advance in American spot and arrival prices in Liverpool; and we quote a decline of a rupee per candy in "Good" Barsee and Nuggur for this month, and of Rs. 2 per candy in Bombay pressed Dhollera of all grades, for April-May delivery; Oomras generally, though easier, showing no quotable change, and Bhownuggur, for April-May being a rupee down for "Fully Good," but otherwise unaltered. "Good" Broach for this mouth has been quoted throughout the day at 229; but, for May delivery a rupee lower is named. Bengals are unchanged excepting "Good" for next month, which is a rupee per candy higher. Exporting firms showed little disposition to enter the market; but as the day advanced rather strong buyers, chiefly on local spinners' account, came forward, and a rather brisk business was done, including about 1,000 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 178½-83; 300 Jalgaum, at Rs. 199; 300 Khandeish, at Rs. 186-7½; a few hundred bales of Barsee, at Rs. 219; a little Mowa, at Rs. 215; and 200 bales of old Dharwar, at Rs. 187-95 per candy.

The following are the principol official quotations:—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals	180	174	170	March.
Sheagaum	...	210	205-6	March & April.
Khangaum	...	214	210	do.
Julgaum	...	202	197	do.
Barsee	...	218	209	do.
Bhownuggur	215	203-4	195	April & May.
Dhollera, Bombay pressed.	210	200	190	do.
Broach	237-8	233-4	228	May.
Dharwar			204	May.

WHEAT.—We hear of a little doing in contracts for the new crop, April-May delivery, between dealers at Rs. 4-5-6, Rs. 4-5-0, and Rs. 4-4-0, per cwt for the three qualities of Pessy; but buyers for export are out of the market at current quotations. New Delhi No. 1 for the same delivery is offered at Rs. 4-4-0 per cwt.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is steady at our last quotations, but with little doing in old seed, and nothing reported in forward contracts for new. Business has been done in New Yellow Cawnpore. *Rapeseed* for April-May delivery, at Rs. 5-9-0, and in brown Delhi, at Rs. 5-1 3 per cwt. Yellow Guzerat for the same delivery is quoted at Rs. 6 per cwt.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,744	bales.
Wheat	27,859	cwt.
Linseed	16,486	,,
Rapeseed	1,226	,,
Gingelly	9,435	,,
Groundnuts	10,129	,,

FREIGHTS.—We have no fresh business to report, and the market may be called dull, but at generally unchanged rates for ready business.

EXCHANGE has been quiet and unsettled. The buying rate for three months' Credits, which opened in the morning at yesterday's closing rate of 1s. 4⅞d became 1-32d. higher later on; but there was little Mercantile Paper offering, though we hear of some ready, private Wire Transfer having been sold to a Bank, at 1s. 4 21-32d. Demand Bank Bills have been the turn lower, and at closing we call the market weak.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been an active market to-day, the bulk of the business having been for the next account, and the price of Four per cents, in sympathy with the news from London, has advanced ½ per cent. since yesterday. Opening at 98 11-16, the cash rate had reached 98 at closing, the quotation for the end of the month being the same as for ready, while for the end of next month ¼ per cent. lower has been quoted. The price for the other denomination has been put up to 104⅞ to 105.

SHARES have been languid, but the little doing in Mill Scrip has, with one exception—that of the Connaught Mill shares, which are Rs. 10 higher—has been in favour of buyers. We note a decline of Rs. 30 in Guzerat S. and W. shares of Rs. 30; of Rs. 25 in Gordon; of Rs. 5 each in Empress, and Jevraz Balloo. Bombay-Burma Corporation, second issue, are Rs. 2½ higher.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th March as compared with the statement of the 28th Feb. 1888:—

	Feb. 28.			March 6.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	50,52,743	15	0	50,52,743	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,80,40,712	3	4	1,71,38,344	11	2
Other Deposits	3,63,70,706	10	10	3,56,84,129	13	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,82,449	15	10	4,70,818	13	10
Sundries	16,05,395	11	7	16,68,816	4	11
Rs...	8,15,52,008	8	7	8,00,14,853	10	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	56,95,618	15	0	57,88,035	15	0
Other authorized Invtmts	61,30,743	0	0	59,65,043	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	90,30,770	12	4	83,12,040	10	10
Credits on do.	66,95,297	0	3	72,09,720	0	3
Bills discounted	2,59,46,510	11	7	2,81,65,526	4	8
Balances with other Banks	8,36,545	12	6	8,09,159	5	6
Bullion	6,093	3	6	15,067	3	6
Dead Stock	11,13,970	7	1	11,14,028	2	1
Stamps	13,871	5	0	13,329	9	0
Sundries	11,76,608	5	0	11,64,526	13	11
Cash at Head Office	1,01,81,190	1	5	96,94,316	2	6
Do. at Branches	1,47,24,788	14	11	1,17,64,060	7	6
Rs.	8,15,52,008	8	7	8,00,14,853	10	9

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KESHAVDAS—March 13, at 2 p.m., Keshavdas Nathoobhoy, younger brother of Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy, at his residence in Fort. Aged 45 years. Deeply regretted by a large number of friends and relatives.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

FREEBOROUGH—March 12 (suddenly of heart-disease), at Partial, Hyderabad, Fred. Freeborough, Engineer, aged 45 years. [By telegraph.]

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1888.

SIR JOHN GORST's first care in answering Mr. Samuel Smith and Mr. Slagg in the debate on the Address was to prove that, whoever was at fault for whatever might be amiss in the financial condition of India, it was not the Government which he had the honour of serving in the capacity of Under-Secretary of State. We are afraid that this will not reduce our deficits nor make additions to our taxation more easily to be borne. It will not even be deemed a good reason for silence concerning the growth of the military expenditure, though it strikes us as a much better one than that which Mr. Steel gave in Council last month and mofussil newspapers echoed with amazing simplicity. No one is greatly concerned as to who is responsible for the fact that the army charges went up from 16½ millions conventional sterling in 1876 to twenty millions in the next ten years. Conservative Under-Secretaries for India and Liberal Under-Secretaries may settle the question between themselves. What we are really interested in is the much more pertinent question whether the increase was necessary, whether it is to be continuous, and whether if it is necessary the country is getting the best return for money it can badly afford to spend. In the presence of questions of this sort there is something childishly indecorous in these attempts of the home authorities to wash their hands of all responsibility for a financial policy which leads to recurrent deficits, to vexatious increases of taxations, and to anxieties for the future of Indian finance which the optimism of the India Office will not allay. These recurring deficits, Sir John Gorst says, are not really a cause of anxiety with reference to our finances, and he proceeds to show by citing the large reductions that have been made in the ordinary debt of India, that things are much better than they seem. So they are, so far as the ordinary debt is concerned; so they are so far as that portion of the debt is concerned for which valuable profit-earning assets can be shown. But Sir John Gorst's elaborate argument on this part of the subject is virtually an admission that a large part of the expenditure which has gone to make up that part of the debt which is called reproductive is not earning enough to pay interest, in other words, that it is not productive. "The cause of the burden of a debt to a country," he tritely admitted, "is the interest it has to pay." One truism invites another, and it is just as appropriate to say that the debt of India would be no burden if the public works in which it is represented earned enough to cover the interest upon it. When the fullest recognition has been given to the fact that India has a valuable possession in the railways and irrigation works in the construction of which debt has been incurred we are still far from the time when this productive debt will be the entirely satisfactory feature in the accounts that Sir John Gorst deems it to be. If he looks forward without anxiety to the future of Indian finance it can only be because of a belief that his own responsibility in connection with it will not be of long duration. No administrator who looked even two years ahead could share his equanimity. What if, despite the added salt tax and the petroleum duty, the end of the year should bring another deficit in sight, and the anxieties of to-day should be turned into perplexities concerning the ways and means of adding another crore to the revenue?

It is because Sir John Gorst thus coolly shut out from view contingencies which everyone in this country who has seriously thought about the matter keeps constantly in mind that his contribution to the discussion is of so little moment. What, indeed, are we to think of the judgment of an official who, with all necessary sources of information at his disposal, is still so far from knowledge as to tell the House of Commons that the people of India must be in favour of the increase of the salt tax, because the vernacular press approves of it? On the whole, though there was much in the speech of Mr. Smith that was scarcely enlightening, the unofficial part of the debate was certainly the more instructive. Sir Richard Temple, while he gave expression to more than one sentiment which will claim for him classification with the progressive school of Anglo-Indian politicians, never forgot the obligations of optimism. It was unfortunate that in a debate which had much to do with the salt tax he made so much of the contention that it had long been a part of British policy to reduce the rate of taxation, limit its incidence, and abolish the imposts levied under native rule. This is a general truth to which no more striking exception could be cited than the salt tax, the official excuse put forward for which, when it was introduced fifty years ago, was that it was a light and harmless substitute for transit dues and other restraints upon trade greatly in favour in Native States. It began at eight annas; it has grown to two rupees eight annas, and octroi and some other of the local duties which it was supposed to have replaced have grown side by side with it. As to the considerable stores of grain "generally lying buried beneath the floors of the houses" of the people in India, one would like to know in what particular part of the Madras Presidency for example, and at what particular stage in the famine of 1877, Sir Richard Temple found these stores. This looks like a case of magnificent generalization from particular instances. It would not have been unworthy of a cold weather tourist who, travelling in the Punjab or the North-West Provinces, had heard how the natives of those parts hold their grain in reserve in fat years so as to take possession of the market in the lean year. Poor Mr. Smith, twitted by our former Governor with the reminder that his winter tour in India could not make him omniscient, might have said something about Lord Palmerston's conviction that the man who has been twenty years in the country and speaks the language like a native is often only an obstacle to knowledge and a cause of misdirected energy. Even Mr. Smith, despite his winter's tour and the indiscretions of his winter's tale, as Sir Richard Temple almost humorously called it, knew better than to commend an augmentation of the income tax to the notice of the Government of India as a short and easy way of making up for the next deficit.

There were points of agreement, however, between the gentleman who had been a quarter of a century in India and the other who had been only a quarter of a year. They agree that there ought to be an enquiry into the administration of India; they agree to the principle of representative institutions. Of Sir Richard Temple's enthusiasm on the latter question some idea can be gathered from his description of the educated natives whom Mr. Smith must have met in India as "men who only spoke for themselves and not for their countrymen collectively, and whose objects were to obtain a larger share in the management of the country, through representative institutions, and to secure the loaves and fishes." Mr. Smith's view of the matter is more solemn. The fundamental change, he told the House of Commons, which the people of India demanded was a voice in the government of their own country. This, as a definition of the newer tendencies in India, is too much in the vein of western democratic thought to be quite accurate. The Indian people ask for nothing, and are as yet very far indeed from being able to grasp a general idea like that of popular representation or representation of any kind. A truer exposition of the case would have represented the Governments in India, Supreme and Local, as doing their best to legislate and administer for the good of the people, but as hindered from doing this as fully as they desire by the want of enlightenment as to the conditions of most of the problems which it is their business to solve, and needing therefore the consultative help which can best be given them by the introduction into their Councils of men of influence and discernment, acquainted with popular grievances and able to give voice to their wants. From Mr. Smith's definition of the wants of India to the more patently democratic definition of "Government of the people by the people" would be a short step, yet the wildest congress oratory has not contemplated taking it. There is a way of stating the case for a reform of the Councils which creates neither distrust in England nor illusions in India, yet Mr. Smith seems scarcely to have found it out. Let us hope that some examples of it may be laid before him when, either as a Royal Commissioner coming out to India on another winter's tour, or as a member of a Parliamentary Committee, he takes his part in the enquiry into Indian administration the necessity of which was acknowledged on both sides of the House during this debate.

THE singularly unfair way in which so many of the native papers—on this side of India we are sorry to say as well as the other—have commented on Lord Dufferin's administration has evoked a protest from a journal of which the last thing that could be said is that it is given to paying court to the powers that be, or to unfavourably construing the words or acts of its native neighbours. The *Statesman*, while it takes credit to itself for having spoken without reserve upon what it deems to have been the errors of Lord Dufferin's administration, "knows of nothing in that administration which could justify the rancour with which it is being pursued by a part of the native press," and it raises its protest against "writings that are simply rancorous and mischievous." The protest will most likely pass unheeded, and will count only as the justifiable deliverance of a mind conscious that unfairness is being done to one who, if he is only a Viceroy and not a Bengali journalist, need not on that account be visited with the pains of vindictive misrepresentation. Writers of this class may not be sensitive to rebuke; but they ought to see that they are going against their own interest and against the interest of such cause as they may think they are serving by conducting a journalism wanting in sobriety, in good sense and, we may add, in good manners. It has yet to acquire the critical faculty of which up to the present it has not possessed the rudiments, and which it never will acquire so long as it is content to use misrepresentation and vituperation as substitutes for the higher, and if it only knew it, infinitely more effective weapon. But what of criticism or even of reasonably enlightened perception of things will ever be attained by a journal like that at Calcutta which has lately charged Lord Dufferin with sowing hatred between Mussulmans and Hindus because he did not prevent an intemperate Anglo-Indian paper or two from saying foolish things about the Madras Congress? This same paper has since used in a remarkable way something that does duty with it for the judicial faculty. Somebody reports that a despatch on the question of sanitation is being prepared in the India Office. Now as Mr. Justice Cunningham, who does not like smells and has a prejudice against cholera, happens to have been in London lately and to have given the East India Association the benefit of his opinion on sanitation. Putting two and two together his Calcutta critic tells us that the despatch is probably the result of the efforts of Mr. Justice Cunningham, and "may very likely be a source of oppression to the people of this country." For determination not to think other than evil of the man and the Government you do not like, and to be beforehand with them whether you are right or wrong, it would be difficult to beat this. Yet it is not at all an exceptional specimen of what passes for journalistic opinion in Calcutta, and in which the *Statesman* has found something so utterly opposed to its notions of political honesty and fairness.

THE electric light, as a street illuminant, has to fight its way against many hindrances. An effort has just been made to get it re-introduced into the City of London, where three or four systems have been tried with no other result than a return to gas, which, so far as the City is concerned, manfully keeps up its struggle against the London fog to make darkness visible. The latest scheme which has been brought under the notice of the City Commissioners of Sewers is one by which the Anglo-American Brush Company would contract to light the streets in an area comprising the fifth part of the City. They would give thirty-two times the illuminating power of gas, at only twice the price. Amongst other advantages claimed for the arrangement by its supporters in the Commission was that it would "bring the Gas Companies to their bearings"—a purpose of universal signification, we suppose—and would sooner or later break down the gigantic gas monopoly. The City Fathers, however, are not enlightened enough to admit their need of more light. By more than two to one they sent back the report, even though the mere whispering of it had brought down the price of gas six-pence per thousand feet, and the City will have to wait a while for the electric light. It is worth while to note as a discouragement to those who think the electric light a short cheap and easy way of finding a substitute for gas as a street illuminant that the Anglo-American Brush Company's tender would have mulct the Company in a loss of £14 per annum on 196 lamps, and that they looked to recoup themselves only by the monopoly of private lighting which they would have acquired under the contract.

WE learn from a telegram from Hongkong, dated yesterday, that the total number of bales of Indian cotton yarn sold during the preceding fortnight amounted to 5,700 bales; exchange on Bombay being quoted at Rs. 220¼ per 100 dollars. The prices of yarn were lower by a dollar all round.

DR. J. PINKERTON, Surgeon-General of the Government of Bombay, made his annual inspection of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday afternoon. He was received at the hospital by Surgeon-Major Parakh and Mr. C. Easdon, the House Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon Mr. Ghaswalla and other officers of the hospital staff.

THE result of the balloting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for three elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay, was that Messrs. S. D. Sassoon (of Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co.) and Mr. J. G. Smith (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.) were re-elected. For the third vacancy, an equal number of votes having been registered for Messrs. J. L. Symons and H. W. Uloth, these gentlemen, according to the rules, have to be balloted for again.

THERE is some dissatisfaction on the Opposition benches at what is alleged to be the delay on the part of the Indian Government in preparing returns called for by the House in regard to Indian questions of general interest. Returns were promised by the Government last year with reference to the opium and spirit traffic in Upper Burma which have not yet come to hand. Mr. Bryce consequently intends, at the first opportunity, to call the attention of the House to the matter.

FROM a return just laid before the House of Commons, it appears that on the 31st July, 1887, there were 1,001 persons under police protection in Ireland, and that on the 3rd of January this year the number was 910.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. are about to publish a work on the Holy Land by Sir Richard Temple. The work will be in one volume imperial octavo, and will be illustrated with thirty-two chromo-lithographs after original oil-paintings by the author. The volume is to be called "Palestine Illustrated."

IT is understood that the controversy about the merits of the projects for constructing a line of railway from Kalka to Umballa by Kurnal to Delhi, which projects have been objected to in some official quarters on account of their competing for the traffic of the North-West line between Umballa and Delhi, is likely to meet with an unexpected solution by an offer having been made to construct a line from Kalka to Umballa only—a proposal which has no opponents—by the help of certain concessions, but without a guarantee. The offer is now before the Government of India and will shortly be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

TELEGRAPHIC news has been received in India announcing the decision of the Privy Council in the Bulrampore case, the most important that has gone before it from that part of the country for many years. The Senior Maharani's power of adoption has been upheld, and the Junior Maharani has been decreed an annuity of Rs. 25,000 for life. The judgment evidently amounts to a complete reversal of the decision of the late Judicial Commissioner, Dr. Duthoit, who held that the right of adoption vested in both widows, and that the Junior was also a coparcener in the estate. The Senior Maharani has further reason to be thankful to the Privy Council for having by a special injunction overruled the Oudh Court and stayed payment of the sums that, under Dr. Duthoit's judgment, were due to the Junior, pending the issue of the case. Otherwise their recovery now would certainly have been a painful and precarious process. Their lordships have declined to touch any questions between the defendants, namely, the Senior Maharani and the son whom she adopted under the late Maharaja's will.

THE Financial Department will share with others in the usual spring changes. Among the Accountants-General Mr. Finlay, who has been acting at Allahabad since Mr. Tupp's transfer to Bombay in December last, takes twenty months' furlough, and will be succeeded by Mr. Jacob, who has previously twice acted in the appointment. Mr. Clogstoun, Accountant-General of Madras, will, it is believed, take furlough in April or May, and will probably be succeeded by Mr. Rawlins, who is at present on furlough, but returns at the end of April. There will be no changes, as far as is known, in the other three Accountant-Generalships. Among the Comptrollers, Mr. Hamilton takes three months' leave and Mr. Brereton acts for him at Nagpur. Mr. Barrow, C.S., Deputy Accountant-General, has taken four months' leave to England, and Mr. R. N. Ray has been transferred from Calcutta to Bombay to act for him. Mr. Crawley has been transferred from Bombay to Lahore to act for Mr. Larpent, suspended in the University examinations case. Mr. Donald, the Deputy Accountant-General at Madras, will be back from leave towards the end of March, and Mr. Sim, C.S., will probably revert. Among the Assistants, Mr. F. J. Atkinson has just been appointed Assistant Accountant-General in the Military Department, and will be succeeded at the Calcutta Currency Office by Mr. Keene. Mr. Cowley has just proceeded on a year's furlough from Burma, and Mr. Anthony is, we hear, likely to take furlough before long.

THE question was lately raised in Madras as to whether, in case where a Government medical officer is called upon to give an applicant for leave a medical certificate, such officer is entitled, should he think it necessary, to require that the applicant shall place himself under his treatment. The Madras Government, in passing orders on the subject, has decided that a medical officer is so entitled, should he think it necessary, to require that applicants for medical certificates should place themselves under his personal treatment, even though they may hold a certificate from their private medical attendant.

AT a recent meeting of the Municipal Council of Tirupati, the question arose as to the powers of the Councillors to examine or inspect the Municipal records and accounts. Considerable discussion ensued, and a resolution was finally passed that the Councillors should have the power to inspect any document without the Chairman's permission, and to call for any records from the office direct. The Chairman, however, being of opinion that the District Municipalities Act, though rather obscure on the point, did not contemplate the vesting of Councillors with such powers, warned the Council of the invalidity of such a resolution and solicited the orders of Government as to how far he might permit the Councillors to give effect to their resolution. Government have replied to the effect that they are of opinion that Municipal Councillors in the mofussil should be entitled to inspect all records and accounts at the office, but that none should be removed from it without the Chairman's permission.

Vanity Fair writes:—"There has been, and is a considerable amount of speculation as to the actual causes of Lord Dufferin's resignation. One influential journal informs its readers that a Governor-General of India in these days spends more than he receives, and then with delightful inconsistency goes on to say that the present Viceroy has lost heavily by the fall of exchange. If Lord Dufferin's expenditure as Viceroy has been greater than his official income, it follows that he has had no money to remit. Consequently, he cannot have suffered by the fall in the price of the rupee, which is worth quite as much in India as it was before the silver depression. A few nights ago I asked a very distinguished man, who has filled nearly every important administrative office in India except that of Viceroy, how much of his salary a Viceroy usually spent in India. The reply was, 'Three-fourths.'"

"LORD DUFFERIN," says *Truth*, "is an able public servant. I do not dispute this for a moment, but I certainly do object to his coming back from India before his term is out, and being pitchforked into an Embassy in order to qualify for a pension of £1,700 per annum. For a man to have a diplomatic pension, he must have been fifteen years in the service. The pensions were intended for those who had made diplomacy their profession, and who had passed through the different grades. They were not intended for statesmen who were 'off and on' Ambassadors! Still less were Embassies intended to enable men, whose principal career has been as Colonial Governors, to qualify for a pension."

THE Samarcand section of the Russian railway in Central Asia has been very rapid in its progress to Bokhara when once the bridging of the Oxus was accomplished. The last accounts in the Russian papers announce the line being open to Kwaja Daulat, which lies on the far side of the broad stretch of sandy waste extending along the north bank of the Oxus. In other words, the difficulties of the desert which the line has had to encounter all the way from Askabad had been overcome at last, and its completion through comparatively fertile country to the capital of the khanate has been a matter of days.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S PROCLAMATION.

BERLIN, MARCH 12.

The Emperor Frederick III., on succeeding to the Throne of Germany, has issued a proclamation, in which, after deploring the death and eulogizing the character of the late Emperor who, he said, had been the man who had brought about the unity of the Fatherland, he went on to say that he who resting on his own strength desires to enjoy the gains of a peaceful progress must continue to carry out the work initiated by the Emperor William, and endeavour to make Germany a centre of peace and foster the welfare of the country. The Emperor has also addressed a decree to Prince Bismarck, in which he declares the leading points of the policy he intends to pursue. Among the foremost are the steadfast upholding of the constitutions, avoiding changes of State officials to satisfy the wants of the nation, the best guarantee for which is to uphold the military strength of the nation, to uphold religious toleration and to promote the economical prosperity of all classes, to extend education, to support the financial reforms, and to fight against a tendency to extravagance.

The Emperor in closing suggests the advisability of holding an enquiry into the system of taxation pursued by the various Federal States.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

The bulletin issued to-day regarding the Emperor's health is very favourable, and his condition is now such that it is announced that no more regular bulletins will be issued.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPEROR.

The funeral of the late Emperor William has been fixed for Friday. The body of the illustrious dead will be deposited in the Mausoleum at Charottenburg.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND THE LATE EMPEROR.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 12.

The whole Russian Army has gone into mourning for one month. The Colonelcy held by the late Emperor has been transferred to the Emperor Frederick.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, MARCH 12.

The recent events have overtaxed the powers of the Chancellor, who has been ordered to abstain entirely from business of any kind.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 13.

The *St. Petersburg Messenger* regards the journey of the Czarewitch to Berlin as a pledge that the continuance of close friendship between Russia and Germany is necessary for the mutual welfare of both and for the prevention of interstate troubles.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, MARCH 13.

Prince Bismarck has written a letter of thanks to Count Kalnoky, conveying his appreciation of the sympathy expressed by Austria and his belief n the indissolubility of the friendship existing between the rulers and peoples of Austria and Germany. This letter has elicited a most cordial reply from Count Kalnoky.

THE CONVERSION OF CONSOLS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Mr. Goschen's scheme for the conversion of the Consols has been most favourably received in the city.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

On the announcement of the death of the German Emperor the Viceroy deputed an aide-de-camp to the German Consulate, expressing deep sympathy. The various Foreign Consuls also paid visits of condolence, besides a large number of visitors.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN.

Sir Auckland Colvin is expected in Calcutta on Thursday.

ENGLISH AND CAWNPORE-MADE SADDLERY.

The Committee consisting of Ordnance and Cavalry officers to examine into the relative durability of English and Cawnpore-made saddlery decided in favour of the latter unanimously.

BURNING OF THE ICHAPORE GUNPOWDER FACTORY.

A portion of the Gunpowder Factory at Ichapore burnt down. The Director-General of Ordnance has gone on personal inspection.

NEWS FROM SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

A correspondent telegraphs from Kalimpong that very bad weather prevails in Sikkim, and besides bringing discomfort to the troops who are on the march up to Padong may interfere with operations carried on at such high altitudes as Lingtu and the Jelapla Pass.

The Derbyshire Regiment have passed Kalimpong *en route* to Padong.

THE GOHELWAD AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SONGAD, MAR. 13.

The Maharajah arrived this afternoon by special train, bringing from Bhavnagar European and native visitors to the Gohelwad Agricultural Show. His Highness was received by Colonel Nutt and the Thakores of Palitana, Vali and Lathi. The party afterwards went in procession to the show, which was opened by the Maharajah, a band playing "God save the Queen." The show was most successful.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachee yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, MAR. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAR. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, MARCH 12.

The B. I. S. N. Compay's steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAR. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coremandel arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. do.	73⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
Bar Silver	43¾

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valencia perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden.
Communication with Suakim still interrupted.

OPENING OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE INSTITUTE AT RADHANPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RADHANPORE, MARCH 8.

THE opening of the Jubilee Institute here was fixed for the 27th ultimo. The meeting was held in the new building at 9 a.m., when the Dewan, Rao Bahadur Chamanrai Harrai, read an address on behalf of his Highness, the Gujarati translation of it being given by Mr. Ratanlal, to the State Agent at the Political Agent's Court. Colonel LeGeyt also addressed the assembly, his head-clerk, Mr. Dulerai, reading its translation. After this, *shirpad* or *khilut* (dress of honour) was given to the overseer. The compound and the road from the gate were decorated with flags. Two arches were erected at the gates, with the inscriptions "Welcome and long live the Empress" and "Long live Colonel LeGeyt." The building is beautiful in appearance and strong in structure. In shape it is sexagonal, three sides forming the frontage. In the front and rear the building is supported on stone arches. An ornamental parapet wall runs along the front. The walls are 18 feet high. There is a verandah on three sides. The meeting was attended by H. H. the Chief, his son and daughter, his brothers and others of the family, and by Col. LeGeyt, the State officers, principal bankers, &c. Vakils from Jodhpur and Palanpur were also present. A party of Police formed a guard of honour, and the State infantry presented arms to the Political Superintendent on his arrival and return. The following address was read by the Dewan on behalf of his Highness :—

Colonel LeGeyt, brothers, and gentlemen,—It has afforded us great pleasure to see you, gentlemen, assembled here on this most auspicious occasion—auspicious because you are aware that we have met to perpetuate the memory of the happiest event that evoked, last year, the spontaneous outpourings from the hearts of the Indian population of all classes and creeds, from Cape Comorin to Cashmere. The past year, 1887, as you know, was most eventful in the annals of India, inasmuch as it fell in with the completion of the fiftieth year of the glorious reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, an epoch during which India has made such strides, both materially and mentally, as to hold its proper position in the scale. Gentlemen, picture to yourself the India of bygone days, when rapine was the order of the day and sword was the arbiter of justice, and ruthless bands of the marauders wherever they went spreading devastations and visitating the sacred hearth of every domestic life ; and see now how order rules in peace of chads, security of person and property reigns supreme where lawlessness ruled before, and the blessings of peace, tranquillity and good government are to be seen everywhere. The Princes and Chiefs of India feel themselves most deeply indebted to her Imperial Majesty for the assurances that were conveyed to them in the solemn Proclamation issued on the direct assumption of the administration of this country, nearly 30 years ago, for the protection of their rights, dignity and honour, and to see that these assurances are faithfully carried out by her Majesty's representatives at the courts of the Native Princes. This state of things has, besides, been productive of much good to them and their subjects, and, secure from internal troubles, have applied their whole energies towards promoting the welfare of their subjects. In this respect, the example of the British Government and the friendly advice of Political Agents like yourself, Col. LeGeyt, have proved of much benefit. We see railway and telegraph lines and other public works and institutions calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of the people, and advantage is also taken to promote the whole administration by the Native States availing themselves of educated agency in the management of their affairs. This State, gentlemen, you will find, is not much behind her sister States. Improvements have been introduced in many departments of the administration, and works of public utility are carried out according to the means at our disposal. The administration of judicial and revenue affairs is carried on systematically according to written codes and rules ; the revenue, judicial, and police functions have all been separated ; land survey operations have been commenced ; education receives its due share of attention ; the institution of a dispensary, which was at first looked on with distrust, is, thanks to the present medical officer, Mr. Mancharam, now seen crowded with patients ; and to meet the increased wants we, with the advice of our friend, Colonel Wodehouse, who took great interest in the welfare of our State, sanctioned the erection of a suitable building for a hospital and a dispensary. This building, gentlemen, you have seen, is under construction, and will be finished within a short time. Under your advice, Colonel LeGeyt, a road about 15 miles in length, within the limits of this State, between Varahi and Oon, is nearly complete ; inducements have been offered to cultivators for sinking wells, and otherwise improving the cultivation of land for bringing waste land into cultivation, and for encouraging the growth of trees; and we are happy to say that they are gradually appreciating the benefits of these measures, and some progress is made in these respects. The subject of foresting engrossed our special attention many years ago, and yon avenues of flourishing trees on the principal roads around Radhanpore, and plantations of babul, nim and other trees, &c., were formed at different places last monsoon. Unauthorised *Veth* and exactions from miscellaneous traders have been suppressed. The results that have been achieved within so short a time as eight months, notwithstanding a succession of bad seasons and adverse circumstances, will, we hope, be considered satisfactory. We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without acknowledging the services rendered by our present Dewan, Mr. Chamanrai, in assisting us in promoting the interests of the State and of the ryot generally. These blessings of peace, tranquillity and good government have been secured under the benign reign of her Majesty, the Jubilee of whose reign was celebrated at this town last year with great pomp and enthusiasm befitting the occasion. In commemoration of this event, and as a mark of the feeling of loyalty and devotion we entertain towards the person of her Majesty, we announced our desire to abolish the transit duties which yielded a revenue of about Rs. 20,000 per annum, a sum which, you, Col. LeGeyt, knowing full well the resources of this State, will not, we feel sure, consider as insignificant, and to erect a building to be called the Victoria Jubilee Institute, to be made over for the use of the Public Library. The building was designed by and erected under the personal supervision of the State overseer, Mr. Devchand. Great praise is due to him for the professional skill and energy displayed by him in the execution of this work. Gentlemen, we are glad now o say that we have assembled here to-day to celebrate the opening of this building, and we are especially glad to find that this ceremony will be performed by our kind friend and well-wisher, Colonel LeGeyt, who takes a very warm interest in the welfare and prosperity of Native States generally, and your State in particular. We thank you, Colonel LeGeyt, very sincerely for having consented to perform this ceremony and for having taken the trouble of coming here for this object, so late in the season. I request you, Colonel LeGeyt, now to declare the Institute open.

Colonel LeGeyt, stepping forward, addressed the assembly as under :—

Your Highness and gentlemen,—I feel it to be a great honour done to me in having been asked to open the Victoria Jubilee Institute at Radhanpore. It was with great pleasure that I received the news at Palanpur in February last year, when your Highness was celebrating with great rejoicings the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India at Radhanpore, that your Highness had determined to erect as a lasting memorial of the event an Institute to be called the Victoria Jubilee Institute, an establishment which, if kept to its proper use, will be of inestimable benefit to your Highness's subjects ; I am sanguine that under your Highness's present enlightened administration, the object of such an Institution will never be lost sight of, and that after due consideration measures will be adopted by your Highness to make the Victoria Jubilee Institute a place of resort for those subjects of your Highness, whose inclinations lead them to seek information on subjects which would benefit them in their various occupations, and for this purpose, I beg to suggest, that your Highness should cause lectures to be given in this Institute by able and selected men on subjects, which are, in your Highness's opinion, interesting to such people, and a more thorough knowledge of which would enable them to think out and make more perfect their arrangements for the better management of their households, their fields, and their trade. It is only by such efforts that the great nations of the earth have succeeded in establishing their credit and obtaining for themselves the rank they hold in the country of nations, for there is no maxim truer than that the prosperity of a ruler is bound up with the prosperity of his subjects. I trust, therefore, that your Highness will bear this in mind, and give every encouragement in your power to make this Institute useful in every way. Your Highness has, since succeeding to the throne of the Radhanpore State, shewn by your acts in times of trouble and in time of peace, that your Highness is a staunch ally of her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India, and by the erection of this Institute, that you are her loyal friend. It is moreover worthy of record that your Highness is the first Chief in this superintendency who has had the shrewdness to understand the spirit of the times, and to break through ancient trammels, and to appoint as your Prime Minister a gentleman, whose long and excellent service under the British Government has made him to be known as a man of great zeal and unswerving integrity. It is not too much to say that with such a ruler and such a Minister the subjects of your Highness may live in peace and contentment in the full knowledge that their welfare will never be neglected. Your Highness is on the path of honor, and I trust no machination will ever induce you to depart from the principles which have distinguished your reign, and with this fervent hope, I do myself the honor to complete this ceremony by declaring the Victoria Jubilee Institute at Radhanpore open, and I sincerely trust that under the gracious auspices of your Highness it may have an ever successful career.

THE BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

THE Prarthana Samaj of Bombay celebrated during the last week its twenty-first anniversary. On Sunday, the 4th instant, there were both morning and evening services held in the Mandir. In the morning Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar delivered a Marathi address, in the course of which he exhorted the younger members of the Samaj to show greater activity and energy in working for their church. In the evening, Mr. Sadashivrao Kelkar, the Samaj missionary, delivered a sermon, in the course of which he pointed out to the audience that the Samaj was trying to establish a truly religious basis for the country. On Monday evening, there was a *kirtan* by Mr. Manerikar, who expounded the monotheistic principles of the old Rishis and sages of India. The *kirtan* was most touching and impressive. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Nagarkar delivered an address in Marathi on the tendencies of the present times. On Thursday, which was the principal anniversary day, the morning service was conducted by Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayen Bhat with his usual lucidity, and the evening service was conducted by Mr. Waman Abaji Modak with his usual impressiveness. Mr. Modak in the course of his sermon pointed out the fact that, while there was a great deal yet for the Samaj to do, while it was true that there was room for despondency in certain respects, it was at the same time to be remembered that the Samaj had existed during these twenty-one years, that it had gone on steadily, though slowly, increasing its influence and usefulness, while several other bodies, established either with it or before it for other objects, had either died out or lapsed into total inactivity. There, said Mr. Modak, was good ground for hopefulness. On Friday evening, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar delivered an address in English on "the Prarthana Samaj and its Mission," in the course of which he pointed out that the aim of the Samaj was no other than to do what the saint Tukaram said it was his mission to do—to purify the Hindu faith, to revive the monotheistic faith of our Aryan forefathers, and to root out the noxious weeds of superstition which had grown over the paths built by the Rishis of ancient India. On Saturday evening, Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar performed a *kirtan*, that was heard by a large audience with rapt attention. On Sunday evening, the learned Doctor delivered a very learned and suggestive address in English before a large audience. Dr. Bhandarkar's address was eloquently and impresively delivered. He denounced lip orthodoxy which is just now rampant, and concluded by pointing out that it was bound to give way before the various forces which have been set to work by our contact with European civilization.—*Indu Prakash.*

MILITARY NEWS.

THE families of the East Yorkshire Regiment that were left behind in consequence of an epidemic that had broken out among them will be despatched to Aden by a Government vessel next May. These are at present stationed in the Colaba barracks.

THE annual inspection of the Bombay Light Horse will be taken by the Brigadier-General commanding the District on the General Parade Ground, on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

AT a district court-martial recently held, Private Thos. Ellis, of the Gloster Regiment, was brought up for trial on a charge of wilful insubordination ; he having on the 23rd February last, when a prisoner in the garrison cells, disobeyed the Garrison Provost Sergeant and refused to march in quick time as he was bid to do, but continued to march in slow time. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to forfeit the deferred pay in respect of three years' previous services.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th March, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·909
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·2
Dew Point	69·0
Relative humidity of Air	7·12
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	71·0
General Directions of Wind*. SSW, SE, W, WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	185

* From midnight to midnight.

A BATTLE has been fought between the Abyssinians and the Soudanese near Wokni and Chelga, on the road to Gondar, resulting in a defeat of the Abyssinians. According to another telegram, there has been a smart engagement at Saati, the scene of the annihilation of the Italian force last year, between the advance post of the Italian force and the Abyssinians. Details of the fight, however, and of its result, are wanting.

THE election of a principal of the Royal Academy of Music, which had been looked forward to with much interest in artistic circles, took place on Wednesday afternoon, February 22, and resulted in the choice of Mr. A. C. Mackenzie. The figures have not been officially announced ; but (says the *Times*) it is understood that the vote was a close one, Mr. Mackenzie's chief competitor having been so able and accomplished a musician as Mr. Joseph Barnby. Mr. Mackenzie succeeds to his important position at a comparatively early age, having been born at Edinburgh in 1847.

A TRIP HOME ACROSS CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

KEWATIN is only three miles from the station of Rat Portage, and the walk back is well worth the trouble. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the lakes, islands, and falls. Two wonderfully slight bridges, of 200 feet span each, are crossed, and in crossing them some idea can be formed of the economy of construction—an economy with perfect safety—of these American lines as compared with our costly Indian structures. They are bridges, it is true, over which trains are not allowed to travel at a speed of more than 5 to 10 miles an hour : but this speed ensured, they are as efficient as those in which double the metal has been used, and the few minutes' additional time occupied is practically *nil*, especially when, they are near stations.

CANADIAN FLOUR MILLS.

At Kewatin was being built a very large flour mill, capable of turning out 1,200 barrels a day of flour. A place for the water-supply to the turbines was being blasted through rock 30 feet in width, to carry a depth of 10 feet of water, the efficient head being 21 feet—the turbines to be two in number, five feet diameter, representing each 400 horse-power. There is water power here and fall sufficient to drive 100 such mills, and as Manitoba is the land on which the grain will be grown to keep such mills going, there is no doubt that a few years more will see an immense increase in the number of flour mills that will be started here. Canada will claim her share of the flour supply of China, at the present almost a monopoly of California.

NEW FEATURE OF THE TIMBER TRADE.

There are no regular steamers of service from Rat Portage over the Lake of the Woods to Rainey River. It has to be done by one of the many tug-boats used in the towing of timber—an easy matter to arrange. Rat Portage is a place of about 3,000 people. In addition to being a lumber town, it does an immense trade in cord wood and fuel supply to the railways. Here are to be seen several portable engines and mills for simply cross-cutting logs for firewood. After cross cutting a pile of timber, perhaps 300 feet long, 15 feet high, and 12 feet thick, it moves off to another pile, to repeat the process. The smaller and poorer woods are cut into cord wood. No use whatever is made of the outer waste of slabs of logs, beyond making a quay wall, or filling in behind after it is made : it is all treated as utter waste, and has not even a value as locomotive firewood.

There is grand fishing here. Speckled trout, 12lbs. weight, by no means an uncommon size, is to be had in the lake, and from some of the smaller lakes, the same sized fish are caught. Beaver is so common as to form here an article of diet. Deer also are daily to be seen as venison in the markets.

On leaving Rat Portage the route to Port Arthur lies through a very wild and savage region, with little or no settlement or cultivation. The distance to Port Arthur is nearly 300 miles, the water-shed being crossed between Carlstadt and Upsala at an elevation of 1,592 feet. There are some very steep bits of road in this run, and a great number of timber tressles across and skirting the endless run of lakes that are met with. The drop from Upsala to Port Arthur, or rather to Fort William, which is at the same level, is almost exactly 1,000 feet in 80 miles, most of which occurs in the last 30 miles, or down from Nordland.

ENGINEERING DIFFICULTIES.

The most wonderful portion of this run, in point of lake scenery, lies between the stations of Hawk Lake and Gilbert, and again at Wabigoon and Ignace ; the country is very sparsely timbered, and in a continued series of ridges of rocks, with short intervening almost soilless valleys ; often these valleys are filled with small lakes or tarns. Ignace is the largest of the stations, being a changing station ; it is, however, exclusively a railway town of not more than 8 or 900 people. Inviting as the country looks for fishing and shooting, either are almost impracticable, as there are no Indians about to act as guides, or from whom to procure canoes. About Wabigoon are some Indian Reserves, but the nearest is several miles distant, and the Indians are not very easily to be found, or willing to act. Some of these numerous tarns or lakes have given the Railway Engineers considrable trouble to master ; they are composed in their bed of decayed vegetable matter, here called 'muskeg'. It is a sort of peat, supersaturated with water, and at Cross Lake west of Rat Portage. Their experience was somewhat similar to the experience in the early days of railway building in crossing Chatmoss in Lancashire—the almost insatiable maw of these sort of lakes swallowing up all the material put in them, in the formation of a stable bed or bank on which to lay the railroad line, and even when ultimately the road is apparently satisfactorily laid, year by year it causes endless trouble in settling down again below lake level. Mostly all of these small tarns are what are termed muskeg's ; apparently *terra firma*, they are quags of vegetable matter.

WOOD FUEL FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

The continuous piles of timber on the railway banks are stores of timber fuel for the use of the locomotives, wood being almost exclusively burnt on this portion of the line. Its small size serves to show the inferiority of the timber of this district, compared with that in British Columbia. Travelling in freight train from Rat Portage to Ignace averaged exactly 10 miles per hour, for a run of 14½ hours—a poor speed for freight to travel at. This train, however, had to give way during the run to a freight train of cattle. At Ignace, on the 24th October, the ice was about three feet thick, and skating was the order of the day the result of a couple of nights' frost. The temperature on the morning of the 25th was 20 deg. Fahr. The temperature kept up in the caboose of the conductor was often as much as 80 deg. F., either by day or by night. It is surprising how these men, conductors and brakesmen, get out on the roof of the cars working the brakes, turning out of a temperature of 80 deg. into zero, or below even that. After the drop from the highlands, cultivation and farms on a small scale begin again about 30 miles west of Fort William. The first signs are about Buda station. All, however, is yet very rough and on a small scale, until within a few miles of Fort William where the lands are pretty well all under cultivation, and from 20 miles or so the surroundings are precisely as those around Winnipeg.

LAKE-STORMS.

Port Arthur is the terminus, so far, of the C. P. R. and the station to which and from which the steamers run to Owen Sound, in Ontario. The traveller arrived here has the choice for seven months of the year of two routes to Montreal—one by steamer over the lakes, the other to continue his route east by rail. The steamers are very fine boats with passenger accommodation on the usual grand scale of American steamers. The trip usually takes 30 hours from port to port ; to those liable to suffer from sea-sickness, the advice is—Go by rail. Few, or rather only those who have seen these lakes, especially Superior, in bad weather, can conceive the sea that will get up in a very short time, and on a very slight wind. Bleak and cold, it claims yearly more than its due share of victims from "those who go down to the sea in ships," and in the last few days of this month of October, 1887, during weather that was by no means severe, or wind that was high, very great loss of life and craft occurred. Whether it is that the timber-built ships, 3 and 4 masted schooners, and coffin-box-shaped steamers that ply on its waters, are badly built, or badly found, or badly navigated, or that these lakes merit the term often applied to them, "cruel waters"—cruel they are and costly to life.

With fine weather the trip by lake is preferable ; it gives a nice break to the monotony of the previous 84 hours' continuous trip from Vancouver to Port Arthur, and embraces both grand and lovely scenery. The writer travelled by rail, and consequently can only give the details of time, route, cost, &c.

The steamers leave Port Arthur twice a week going east, and arrives twice a week coming west. Going east, they leave at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday or Tuesday ; the jetty is only about 150 yards from the platform at which the train stops to drop passengers for the boat, a half-mile short of the station buildings of Port Arthur. On leaving port, the way out into the lake is over Thunder Bay, past the light-house near Pie Island on the right, and above Isle Royal, U.S.A., which is to the left on the port bow. Sight of land is then lost, until White Fish Bay is approached about 8 o'clock the next morning. Saulte Ste. Mary is passed at about 12 o'clock noon ; from here a line is under construction to Sudbury, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway between Port Arthur and Montreal, to be opened in early 1888, and for about three hours the route lies through what is called St. Mary's River, the connection of Superior with Huron. After this, land is more or less closely followed to Owen Sound in Georgian Bay, and rail taken for Toronto and Montreal.

A GREAT GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Although Port Arthur, sometimes called Prince Arthur's landing, is the point of arrival and departure of the lake steamers, Fort William, six miles short, is the bigger of the two stations, and here has been made the largest grain provision. Fort William has a population of about 4,000 people, and is situated off the lake edge and on a small estuary of the Fish River. Here has been built a very large grain elevator, until the last year larger than the largest of those at Chicago, the queen city of grain traffic ; it has a capacity of over 1½ million bushels of grain ; it is 320 feet long and 112 feet broad ; it has 203 bins or compartments for grain, 55 feet deep each, and can accommodate the unloading of seven 40,000-bushel cars at a time. The total height of the upper floor is over 100 feet above rail level. At Port Arthur is another, but much smaller, grain elevator, having a capacity of about half-a-million bushels. There is but small accommodation for cargo ships or steamers at either port. Four ships or steamers alone could be accommodated at a time. This, however, is sufficient for the present to handle and transfer the store of the 12 million bushel crop of Western Canada that passes over the Canadian Pacific line going east. Near Fort William the Canadian Pacific Railway have built some very fine coal loading machinery, and they hold here some immense stores of coal brought by ship and steamer from Milwaukee, Chicago, and other Lake Huron ports.

MINERAL WEALTH.

The districts now entered on, there is no doubt, have vast mineral wealth especially of silver and copper. There is silver ore in Port Arthur itself, and in the fall of 1887, prospectors were full of gold finds in the near neighbourhood. In Port Arthur is a very fine collection of specimens of mineralogy of Canada from the vicinity of these lakes—gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron, as well as nitrates and phosphates. In an island close to Thunder Cape, are some silver mines, of the wealth of which almost fabulous tales are told until it has come to be named Silver Island. At Beaver's Mines, two miles from Port Arthur, are also some good silver ores being quarried, and some fresh finds of gold were talked of in the close neighbourhood. The temperature here was a trifle below freezing at night—to about 48 deg. by day, with fairly clear skies in this month of October. The country is still destitute of anything but small timber. Within a few miles of Fort William on the Kaministiquia River, are falls called severally the Mokoman and the Nakabeka falls. The latter, the largest, is described as being a very fine body of water flowing through a somewhat remarkable chasm. The Indians have a large reserve close to Fort William, and are more frequently seen about. There is here a small community of half-castes who find labour in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway works. There is nothing much of interest round these stations to induce a traveller to step off beyond a single day. In addition to the Canadian Pacific Railway steamers sailing from Ontario, steamers regularly leave for Duluth, in Minnesota, and Chicago, to both ports, twice a week in the summer months.

Continuing our route by rail, the line closely follows Thunder Bay, the extreme cape standing up a basaltic mass of 1,500 feet elevation, and as seen in the cold frosty air of early morning, with the waters of the lake black as ink and frozen with an edging of ice from the headland covered with snow, the Island of Pie breakwater and lighthouse lifted above the lake surface as in a mirage—the whole land and sea scape looking precisely as that depicted in the print of Landseer's "Challenge," cold and forbidding. From Port Arthur until past the station of Peninsula, 190 miles, the line closely follows the coast, and has been a most costly and difficult bit of railway engineering, costly rock cuttings round headlands, costly tressle work in bridges across creeks and indents, and steep and heavy grades. Amongst others, attention may be drawn to the Pie River crossing at miles 210,695 feet high. Three-quarters of a mile beyond Huron Bay Station, between Middleton and Peninsula, at mile 2,086, is Sukfiur River bridge, 104 feet high and over 120 feet long, and on a reverse curve, the lands adjoining being about 1,000 feet higher, and quite overhanging the line.

WHAT IS IN A NAME?

Situated in the midst of this savage region, separated from the outer world, or, more correctly speaking, connected with it by this single line of railway, is the changing station of Schreiber. The wish to be immortalized would appear to be contagious, as these Canadian Pacific Railway men seem to be joining in, with other Government officials, civil or railway, carrying their names, on to posterity through the medium of stations, mountains, peaks or rivers. This station is so named after the Government Consulting Engineer for Railways. There is no trade here, it being essentially a railway town. The writer stopped off, not to see the place, but because nightfall made it convenient as a stopping place. The people here said that it was anything but a paradise to live in ; that all along the northern face of this lake, fogs prevail all summer long. The morning of October 25, 1887, found ten inches of snow on the ground, with a bright sky at nine o'clock, to be followed an hour after by another fall of 4 inches. As for sport, "a bear was killed a few miles off about two years ago." There is a trail in from Schreiber followed by the Indians to the fur country, north of Nepigon Lake, and on the Albany River. It is almost impossible to get into the interior, and game is far to go for. Of fuel, there is plenty and large. Eight miles west of Schreiber are some zinc mines on some low ranges, called Maggot Mountains, and there has been a start made over copper at Black Bay River, a few miles east of Schreiber.

Continuing on our journey east, deep inlets follow each other in quick succession, the lines sometimes several hundred feet up the almost vertical cliffs, again almost on a level with the lake : level bits thickly strewn with boulders. The soil mostly a tenacious yellow glacial clay, often extremely like glacial moraine, with small patches of grass; here and again, are individual bits of scenery exceedingly pretty. Away on the right hand of the traveller every few miles are seen outlying islands—and at the stations can be heard the beating of the waves on the stones and rocks—Superior to-day looking in the heavily snow-laden clouds, the "cruel waters," it is called. At Port Arthur the mileage indicated on the roadside is reckoned from that station, and is not continuous from Vancouver. Similarly, the bridges begin a fresh enumeration. In the case of the latter, the enumeration, beginning at Vancouver, ended at Donald, with bridge No. 1360 in 460 miles. From that station to Winnipeg, they were 979 in number in 1,023 miles—not a bad average per mile ; considering the many miles of prairie road intervening. At Winnipeg began a new enumeration. At Port Arthur the number was 520. Of the total between it and Montreal, the number was omitted to be noticed. At Ignace, however, the number was over 500—a big total, when it is remembered many of them are over 1,000 feet long. Chapleau, named after the present See of the Canadian Government, the changing station at mile 2,291, is situated in the first bit of open country met with since Port Arthur was left—a place entirely railway and railway people. It is situated on a long lake ; the high hills to the north from the watershed between Superior and Hudson Bay. The same continuation of forests of small timber and tarns, wilderness and total absence of cultivation accompanying. Although the country is slightly monotonous in its wild savageness and absence of life, man or animal, there is nevertheless enough of variety in the scenery to keep the traveller alive and interested if he will only spend all his time on the rear platform of the train. There are often some very pretty bits of lake and river scenery. Such occur in the last few miles before Sudbury is reached near Pogomassing ; and again as Spanish River is followed for 8 or 10 miles, often 30 to 50 feet wide only, and occasionally fringed to the edge with alder, birch and small cedar, with spruce or hemlock. The tressle bridges are numerous and long, often reverse curves on them of the Rail[illegible]way line, or when a break does occur in a bridge, a space only of 40 or 50ft. intervenes [illegible] from the end of one to the commencement [illegible] another. For miles an old corduroy road [illegible] follows the line ; occasionally the latter [illegible] crosses it. This old road exhibits in its construction a prior wealth of timber, embankments to cross depressions on streams being made up entirely of timber. The first signs of cultivation here is met with about six miles short of Sudbury in just a few small locations—the picture of loneliness in their isolation. Leaving 13 inches of snow in the morning at Schrieber, at Sudbury there was not more than 4 inches on the ground, and a day latter at Ottawa there had not been any fall. At miles 2,428, Cartier was passed, another railway changing station, named after Sir G. Cartier, a Canadian Railway promulgator. There is nothing of interest in it, or around it. Sudbury is a place of great interest to the mineralogist, a centre of prospectors, and already growing into importance beyond the general changing station town, thanks to its neighbouring mines. The branch from here to Algoma and Saulte St. Mary will give it additional life.

THE WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE Western India Volunteer Athletic Association's second annual tournament concluded on Monday evening. In point of numbers, there was a falling-off both in the attendance of the general public and the entries of competitors as compared with Saturday. But this was to be expected, considering Monday was no holiday, and therefore did not detract much from the success of the meeting. As a grand military tournament the meeting was a very popular one, attracting, as it did, athletes from all parts of the Presidency, and bids fair, as an institution, to vie successfully in the future with the Poona annual fixture of a similar character. The Association is a very young one, and considering its youth—it was only founded two years ago—it speaks volumes for the management and the honorary secretary watching its interests, that in the second year only of its existence it is able to bring off such a grand meeting with *eclat*. The committee of management includes the names of H. E. the Governor and H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, as patrons, with the Brigadier-General commanding the district, as president, and among its members the Commandants and Officers of the various local Volunteer Corps, and an indefatigable honorary secretary who is never more at home than when planning some new scheme.

There was one thing, however, that was quite overlooked in the arrangements, both on Saturday and Monday, and that was the appointment of official starter and time-keeper. At a meeting of the magnitude of the Association's tournament, it would be natural to expect that, if no record would be beaten, at any rate, there would be good times in the main, and it seems almost an anomaly that neither official is to be found on the list of the Association's committee. The arrangements otherwise were, as we said in our preliminary notice, admirable, and could not have been improved upon in any way. The distribution of the grounds into courses and arenas, each under the particular stewards, who were to start the events in their proper order and time. All this was done, and the gentlemen, who were placed in charge of their different sections of the ground, worked so harmoniously well together that the programme of events was gone through, on each evening, without a hitch, if with little regard to punctuality. The honorary secretary, Mr. Fern, especially, and the committee generally, can well "rest and be thankful," now that their labours are over and concluded so successfully.

Owing to the disregard of punctuality on the first day several events had to be left over for decision on Monday, and these, added to the already well filled programme, which had been drawn up for Monday, naturally tended to swell it more than usual. And had it not been that the earlier events were brought off most promptly and enabled the stewards to leave a favourable margin of time in addition, things would have been in a hopeless muddle towards the latter end of the programme, when the displays and mounted competitions were going on. Among the athletes Waite proved the best sprinter among the adults and young Tommy Reed carried everything before him among the Cadets, winning both in the long and short distances. Private Patterson, of the Durham Light Infantry, won very comfortably in the mile and ½ mile events, while he was well seconded by W. Reed, B V.R., who promises to develop with more training into an athlete of no mean order, judging from the form he displayed both on Monday and and Saturday. Among the natives the best men were produced by the Bombay Mountain Artillery, and in the mounted events Duffadar Imambeg proved the best of all his companions, who displayed generally a by-no-means average skill in the various contests. In the tent-pegging by sections two sections of the Body-guard beat two sections of the Light Horsemen. Mr. H. Symons and Lieut. H. King proved themselves the best at the mounted sports, the former in the *neeza-bazi* competition and the latter in the assault-at-arms. A good deal of interest centered in the competition for the best-man-at-arms event. Sergt. Wilmore, Mr. E. Fern, and Lieut. N. Devlin had a close fight for it. The first two elected to leave the issue to a bout with the single sticks, and after a very brilliant display the crack Sergeant-Instructor had to lower his colours to Fern, who had the best out of five points. Vol. Fern and Lieutenant Devlin, both B. V. R. men, then fought with bayonets, and the on-lookers were treated to another brilliant and scientific display. Lieutenant Devlin won amidst much well deserved applause, for he overcame an opponent who was by-no-means easy to beat, and had over and over again showed his skill and familiarity with the use of almost every conceivable weapon. Sergeant Wilmore's defeat was a point scored in favour of the Volunteers, which they should not be slow to appreciate.

At the close of the sports H. E. the Governor gave away the prizes, the recipients of which were cheered more or less warmly in proportion to the events they won. After Lord Reay had fulfilled his kindly task, he was lustily cheered at the call of Major Roughton.

The following is a list of the events decided and their winners :—

QUARTER-MILE FLAT RACE.—NATIVES.

Lance-Nk. Wully Mahomed, Bo. Mountain Arty.	1
Gunner Sudda, Bo. Mountain Arty.	2

Ten started, but at the finish there were only the two placemen in it. Both ran well, and the Naik won by five yards.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

F. Collins, Scottish School Cadets, (83 ft. 2 in).	1
C. Spooner, Cathedral School Cadets, (79 ft.)	2

Half-a-dozen other boys tried, but failed far short of even the second boy's throw, and the rest therefore rested with Collins.

PUTTING THE SHOT.—CADETS.

D. Moses, Cathedral School Cadets, (25 ft. 1 in).	1
J. Devine, Scottish School Cadets, (24 ft.)	2

The shot was an eighteen-pounder, and there was a sharp contest for the first prize. Devine, however, could not overthrow Moses.

POLE JUMPING.—CADETS.

T. Reid, Cathedral School Cadets F. Collins, Scottish School Cadets	(6 ft. 10 in.) tie

As neither boy could jump an inch higher and both cleared 6 ft. 10 in. they were given a tie.

HIGH JUMP.

J. Waller, B. V. R. (5 ft. 5 in.)	1
T. Fido, B. V. R. (5 ft. 2 in.)	2

Half-a-dozen other competitors failed at 5 ft. and gave up. Both Waller and Fido jumped clean, and the latter failing at 5 ft. 3 in., left the issue with Waller, who cleared 5 ft. 5 in. with ease.

ONE-MILE FLAT RACE.—NATIVES.

Lce.-Naik Wully Mahomed, Bo. Mountain Arty.	1
Pte. Bivarjee Ayer, Bo. 4th Rifles	2

The placemen had a close tussle for first honours. After a good race the Artilleryman led the whole way closely followed by the other, resulting as stated above.

LONG JUMP.—CADETS.

A Vincent, Cathedral School Cadets (14 ft. 6 in.)	1
W. Parrot, do. do. (14 ft. 3½ in.)	2

HIGH JUMP.—NATIVES.

Gunner Pertab Singh, Bombay Mountain Artillery. Gunner Suddoo Singh, Bombay Mountain Artillery.	(5 ft. 4 in.) tie.

LONG JUMP.—EUROPEANS.

Sergt. Seaforde, G. I. P. V. (17 ft. 2 in.)	1
Vol. W. Rix, B. V. R. (16 ft. 6 in.)	2

QUARTER-MILE RACE.—CADETS.

T. Reid, Cathedral School Cadets	1

The winner, just before the turn for home was reached, ran through his companions, and leading a good way breasted the tape ten yards before any of the others, amidst a hearty round of applause.

QUARTER-MILE RACE.—EUROPEANS.

W. Waite, B. B. & C. I. Vol.	1
T. Fido, B. V. R.	2

A good field of twelve started, but up the straight the race lay only between the placemen, and W.

Reid, who fell at the post and thus lost the second place. It was a good race.

ONE-MILE WALKING IN PARADE ORDER.—EUROPEANS.

C. Twist, G. I. P. R. Vols.	1
E. Pillow, B. V. R. Vols.	2

There were many entries for this event, and among them Sergeant Seaforde. Twist walked away with the lead, and kept at the head of affairs the whole way, winning by many yards. Pillow was a fair second.

ONE-MILE WALKING IN PARADE ORDER.—CADETS.

A. Vincent, Cathedral School Cadets	1
J. Fido, Cathedral School Cadets	2

HURDLE RACE—TEN FLIGHTS, 120 YDS.

FIRST HEAT.

W. Waite, B. B. and C. I. R. Vols.	1
E. Fido, B. V. R. Vols.	2

Won by a yard. Time—18 3-5 secs.

SECOND HEAT.

W. Rix, B. V. R. Vols.	1
W. B. Smith, B. V. R. Vols.	2

This was a close race. Rix won by a foot. Time—18 secs.

THIRD HEAT.

Pte. Scullion, D. L. I.	1
Pte. Scofield, D. L. I.	2

Won easily by a yard. Time—18 4-5secs.

FINAL HEAT.

W. Waite, B. B. and C. I. R. Vols.	1
E. Fido, B. V. R. Vols.	2

A good race with a very close finish. Waite won by a foot. Time—18secs.

HURDLE RACE.—NATIVES.

FIRST HEAT.

Pte. Ramanand, Bombay 4th Rifles	1
Pte. Tamnak Ramnak, 21st Native Infantry	2

Won by 2 yards, in 23secs.

SECOND HEAT.

Gunner Sudda Singh, Bombay Mountain Arty.	1
Lce.-Naik Wully Mahomed, Bo. Mountain Arty.	2

Won by a yard-and-a-half, in 22secs.

FINAL HEAT.

Gunner Sudda Singh, Bo. M. Artillery	1
Pte Tamnak Ramnak, 21st Native Infantry	2

A good race. Won by a yard, in 22 2-5secs.

QUARTER-MILE RACE.—CADETS.

T. Reid, Cathedral School Cadets	1
P. Aquino, Scottish School Cadets	2

There were twenty starters. MacDonald and Gallagher made the running till 150 yards from home, when Reid ran through his companions and won comfortably. Time—64 1-5 secs.

QUARTER-MILE RACE.—EUROPEANS.

W. Waite, B. B. & C. I. R. Vols.	1
W. Rix, B. V. R. Vols.	2

There were over a dozen starters who were sent away very badly. Waite went at once to the head of affairs and was never beaten. W. Reid ran well for second place, but fell at the post, and was passed by Rix. Time—54 4-5 secs.

BICYCLE RACE—HANDICAP.

Clarke, B. V. R.	1
J. Ingham, B. L. H.	2

There were five starters. Symer and Ingham were scratch, Walker and Wheeler (50 yds.), Clarke (200 yds.) The last named won as he liked. Ingham ran a good race and Symer was a very fair third. Time—8 mins. 25 secs.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

BAYONETS *vs.* BAYONETS.

Sergt. Hill, beat Lieut. Devlin.
Sergt. Wilmore, beat Vol. W. Fern.
Sergt. Robson, beat Corpl. E. W. Fern.
Lce.-Corpl Ryan, beat Sergt. Hill.
Sergt. Robson, beat Corpl Forde.

FINAL.

Sergt. Wilmore, beat Sergt. Robson.

FENCING—FINAL.

Sergt. Wilmore, beat Sergt. Robson.

SINGLE STICK—FINAL.

Corpl. E. Fern, beat Sergt. Wilmore.

BEST-MAN-AT-ARMS.

BAYONET *vs.* BAYONET.

Vol. W. Fern, beat Sergt. Robson.
Lieut. Devlin, beat L-Corpl. Ryan.
Corpl. E. Fern, beat Sergt. Hill.
Lieut. Devlin, beat Vol. W. Fern

FINAL.

Lieut. Devlin, beat Corpl. E. Fern.

TENT-PEGGING, LANCE.—EUROPEANS.

Trooper J. Maclean	1
Trooper H. Symons	2

TENT-PEGGING, SWORD.

Trooper H. Symons	1
Trooper Maclean	2

TENT-PEGGING, LANCE, BY SECTIONS.

Duffadar Ghous Khan's section, Body-guard, (48 points)	1
Duffadar Abdool Rahmon's section, Body-guard, (40 points)	2
Corpl. White's section, B. L. H. (34 points)	3

LANCE *vs.* BAYONET.

Sowar Cunai Singh, beat Sowar Tookeram Powar.
Bowani Singh, 4th Rifles, beat Sowar Rama Nand.
Sowar Cunai Singh, beat Bowani Singh, 4th Rifles.

TENT-PEGGING, SWORD.—NATIVES.

Sowar Secunda Khan	1
Sowar Tookeram Powar	2

VICTORIA CROSS COMPETITION.

Duffadar Imambeg	1
Duffadar Ramchandra	2

GATKA FUREE.

Pte. Calla Singh, 4th Rifles	1
Gunner Byajee Matoodin, Bo. Mount. Art	2

INDIAN CLUB'S DISPLAY.

Vol. E. Pillow	1

TUG-OF-WAR.

Bombay Mountain Artillery pulled over Marine Battalion.

The Cutlass Drill, Boxing and Wrestling events fell through for want of entries.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

A MISSING RIFLE.—One Furdosh Ali, of Khohat, was apprehended at Rawalpindi for having a rifle in his possession which was suspected of having been stolen. The Rawalpindi Inspector of Police, who came down to Lahore specially for the purpose of making inquiries, ascertained that it was a *bona fide* sale, but some queer facts have been elicited as to the ownership of the weapon.

LORD LYTTON AS A SPARTAN.

MANY years since a certain number of *litterateurs* started a periodical dinner in Paris, and, probably because the *menu* differed completely from the black broth and other unsavoury messes by which Lycurgus endeavoured to bring into discredit the noble art of dinning, they ironically dubbed themselves Les Spartiotes. Lord Lytton was one of the old original Spartans, and they gave a dinner at the Lyon d'Or the other evening to welcome him on his return to Paris. M. Arsene Houssaye gave the health of the guest of the evening, and recited one of Owen Meredith's poems done into French, but whether the translator was M. Houssaye or the noble author himself it does not appear. In any case the *traduttore* was in this instance no *traditore*. Lord Lytton returned thanks in a very neat little speech, delivered in the purest Parisian. He said he was *tres emu* at the genial cordiality of his reception, but felt somewhat embarrassed in returning thanks owing to the fact that from long absence from their dear country he had lost the habit of expressing himself in French, one of the languages he most admired. As a "Spartan" he might be laconic, and as a diplomatist he was bound to be taciturn. And at amid, such pleasant surroundings, he felt it very hard to be either or both. He forgot the name of the philosopher who alleged that his mouth had been given to man for the threefold purpose of eating, of speaking, and of yawning. Two of these purposes have been duly fulfilled; they had had a capital dinner, they had been enlivened by pleasant conversation, but he would take good care not to give them, by making a long speech, an opportunity for fulfilling the third purpose of the mouth. As a Spartan he would therefore merely adopt Marshall Macmahon's famous remark, "*J'y suis, j' reste.*" Among the other Spartans present were Francois Coppee, of the Academie Francaise; Ziem, the painter; M. de Heredia, Minister of Public Works in the Rouvier Cabinet, and himself a votary of the muse; M, de Lesseps and a few other congenial spirits.

THE RUMBOLD CLAIM AGAINST THE HYDERABAD STATE.

THE following has been communicated to a home paper by a gentleman who has special knowledge of the facts:—

To those who are acquainted with the history of the house of William Palmer and Co., that was established at Hyderabad in the early part of the century, it will be a matter of astonishment rather than otherwise that there should have arisen, as is reported to have occurred, a difference of opinion among the members of the Debt Commission of that State, in regard to a claim for a sum of money, variously spoken of as of ten or eleven lacs of rupees, which our Minister at Athens, Sir Horace Rumbold, recently submitted in person for settlement. It is stated in an Indian newspaper that owing to this difference of opinion the matter has been referred to the Nizam, in order that a final award should be made: in other words, it is probably left to his Highness's now well-known generosity to dispose once for all of a claim which seemingly has in equity no foundation whatever. Although now very ancient history, the history of the house of William Palmer and Co., of Hyderabad, is an instructive one, showing as it does what the nature of the transactions of that house were as long as the partners retained the personal support of the then Governor-General of India, and, abuses having therefrom resulted, the collapse that ensued on that support being withdrawn. The founder, William Palmer, a son of General Palmer, of the E.I.C.'s service, was born in India, his mother having been a native of that country. He was in the military service of the Nizam, when transactions he had engaged in, described by himself as "lucrative," made him desirous that his brother John, then head of a mercantile firm at Calcutta, should join him at Hyderabad as his partner. But, in place of joining, John Palmer proposed as an eligible partner for his brother his friend Sir William Rumbold. To this proposal William Palmer consented, offering Sir William Rumbold a two-lacs or three-lacs share in the house, significantly adding, however—for it was known that Sir William Rumbold was in debt—that it would be necessary for him "to provide funds." The baronet was regarded by the Palmers as an eligible partner from the fact that he was believed to be under the special protection of the Governor-General, Lord Hastings, with whom he had come out to India in 1813, and whose powerful influence they doubtless hoped the new partner would be able to bring to bear on the future operations of the Hyderabad house. The bearer of a letter from Lord Hastings to Mr. Russell, the Resident at Hyderabad, Sir William Rumbold arrived there in May 1815. He stayed about a month and having brought into the house a sum of three lakhs, his proportion of stipulated capital—which his credit had enabled him to borrow at Calcutta—he returned to that city, there doubtless to push the interests of himself and his partner at Hyderabad. A year had scarcely elapsed when William Palmer and Co. found it necessary, in consequence of their pecuniary transactions with the Nizam, to draw up a memorial, praying the Government of India to exercise the power vested by statute in the Governor-General, enabling him to legalise the lending of money by British subjects to the native Princes of India. It seems when this memorial was first presented to the Resident, with the view of his submitting it to the Supreme Government at Calcutta, he found that it had been already seen by the Governor-General, and received his approbation. Thus early in the history of the house was it manifest to all concerned that its transactions were not likely to fail for want of support at Calcutta as long as Lord Hastings was Governor-General of India. From 1816, in which year the legal instrument memorialised for by William Palmer and Co. had reached Hyderabad, the operations of the firm, being felt to be on a securer basis than before, were extended. Officials belonging to the Hyderabad Residency, in the course of time became either partners or had interests in the concern, and the house was able to give its constituents 12 per cent. on their open accounts. Besides the ordinary transactions of a house of business, the banking firm of William Palmer and Co. was constituted into a paymaster's office for the payment of some of the Nizam's troops. Some 4,000 of these had been organised and placed under English officers by the advice of the Resident. This had been carried out by the Deputy Minister, Chandoo Lal, who, owing to our support, held supreme power in the State, and one of whose anxieties it was to keep the British Resident in good humour. For the payment of 1,000 horsemen of this force, William Palmer and Co. had entered into an agreement with Chandoo Lal to find the sum of 52,000rs. monthly. The arrangement was approved by the Government of India, and, having been so, Mr. Russell subsequently concluded that it would approve in like manner of the firm paying the whole of the infantry and the remainder of the cavalry of this force. The previous monthly payment of 52,000 rs. thus grew into a monthly payment of two lacs; and for the twenty-four lacs to be thus annually disbursed by the firm it was to receive assignments on the revenue to the amount of thirty lacs annually. Such was the origin of the force that afterwards came to be known under the name of the Hyderabad Contingent, the payment of which having in after time fallen into arrears, we took over from the Nizam the administration of Berar, the richest province of the Hyderabad State, and engaged thenceforth to pay the force out of the revenue of the assigned district. The arrangement entered into between Chandoo Lal and William Palmer and Co. was simplicity itself. Chandoo Lal had provided for the regular monthly payment of a portion of the Nizam's military force—a matter to him of ever-increasing difficulty. The Resident had at his disposal for the repression of disorder in the State an organised force under English officers, the maintenance of which was not to cost the British Treasury a single rupee; and the house of Palmer and Co. had before them a brilliant prospect of large gains. But such was the lavish expenditure of the State revenues by Chandoo Lal that before the Resident (Mr. Russell) left Hyderabad in 1820 the Nizam's Government was in debt to William Palmer and Co. to the amount of some twenty lacs of rupees. Previous to his departure the project of a loan to the Nizam's Government of sixty lacs of rupees, to be negotiated by William Palmer and Co., had been entertained. It was intended that the amount of the debt already owing to the house should be covered by the new loan, and, to discharge the principal and interest of the loan, sixteen lacs were to be appropriated annually from the State revenues and paid to William Palmer and Co. for a period of six years. Sir Charles Metcalfe, afterwards Lord Metcalfe, succeeded Mr. Russell as Resident. He was too shrewd and experienced an administrator not to see that the true interests of the Nizam would suffer from a continuation of the indebtedness of the State to the house of Palmer and Co. He reported to the Government of India that they were almost the sole creditors of the Hyderabad State, and that they held debt to the amount of sixty-seven lacs of rupees. Metcalfe's desire was to put an end as soon as possible to this state of things, as the debt bore a very high rate of interest. But Messrs. Palmer and Co. threw difficulties in the way, as they declared they would consider the discharge of the loan as extremely disadvantageous to them. It afterwards came to the knowledge of Sir Charles Metcalfe that, at the time of negotiating the loan, a bonus to the partners of eight lacs of rupees had been allowed by the Minister. A general examination of the accounts of the house with the Nizam's Government having been called for by the Government of India, Metcalfe was informed, shortly after Lord Amherst's arrival in India as Governor-General, that "the British Government never could sanction by its countenance so shameful and criminal a misappropriation by the Minister of the public funds as the liquidation of the demands of the house on account of the bonus and arrears of allowances; and that in the event of Chandoo Lal taking upon himself to satisfy those demands from the coffers of the State, you are authorised and instructed to make representation to the Nizam himself remonstrating against such misapplication of the public money." Notwithstanding the receipt of some seventy or eighty lacs from the Nizam's Government paid to William Palmer and Co. through Metcalfe's hands, this amount being judged to be a fair settlement of their demands, the house declared itself bankrupt in the month of April 1824. From the deed of assignment from Messrs. Palmer and Co. for the benefit of their creditors it appears that, six months previous to the house becoming bankrupt, the interest and responsibility of Sir William Rumbold in the house of William Palmer and Co. had ceased, and had been publicly advertised. This having been the case, and Sir William Rumbold having taken his own funds with him to England, it is quite imaginable that some at least of the members of the Debt Commission, who had some knowledge of the transactions of the house of William Palmer and Co., may have been at a loss to discover where the foundation of Sir Horace Rumbold's present claim was to be looked for? Whether the visit of Sir H. Rumbold to Hyderabad will be of favourable result to him or otherwise, it would be interesting to know whether claims on the part of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. have been previously submitted to the Hyderabad Government; and, if so, what reply was given to them. What, for instance, did the Regent Salar Jung record in reference to them if they were presented in his time? In regard to Sir H. Rumbold's recent submission of his claim in person, it is to be remarked that so strongly were the transactions of the house condemned by the Government of India that all direct intercourse between the partners and the Nizam's Government was strictly prohibited some time previous to the house declaring itself bankrupt in 1824.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Hindoo, Captain C. Edwards, will sail to-day for Cutch Mandvie with about 500 deck passengers.

THE B. I. steamer Busheer, Captain J. Skinner, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Calcutta, via Coast ports, laden with a cargo of rice.

THE s.s. Suez, 1,407 tons, Captain W. Humphries, for Diamond Islands, and the s.s. Broomhaugh, 1,362 tons, Captain W. Weightman, for Elephant Point, sailed yesterday, empty.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Pachumba, Captain J. W Livingstone, arrived in port yesterday morning from Karachi *via* Katiawad Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs. W. Weston, R. Westbrook, Stopford, Rome, Captain J. R. Rainsford, Mr. M. Lynch, Mrs. Kiwcally and 524 on deck.

THE Clan line steamer Clan Sinclair, 1,912 tons, Captain J. R. Kewley, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. Whitehouse Mr. and Mrs. W. J. A. Bowdon, Lady Hampson, Major Mrs. Pemberton, and four children, a gentleman, lady, and child.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

13TH MARCH, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Pekin	2125	P. Harris	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Victoria	2207	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Hajeen	1542	Newey	C	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kashgar	...	Gadd	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. Mackenzie	1927	S. Beer	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Cameron	1585	P. C. Crockett	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Henzada	1300	J. Avern	H	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Barcelona	1217	Cumming	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Hay Green	1208	D. Blacklaw	L	Hill & Grenan.
„ Eden Hall	2353	T. H. S. Millard	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Panama	1135	A. Steel	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Dunedin	1418	J. P. Cummings	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Rialto	1798	F. Kerry	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1912	J. R. Kewley	Q	F. Muir & Co.
„ Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
„ City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	Off sd.	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Inishovenhead	1987	T. McCalmont		M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVAAS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
13	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Calcutta, Feb. 2.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Feb. 10.
	Secundra (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Kashgar (s)	Gadd	China.
	Suez (s)	Humphries	Diamond, Isles.
	Broom Laugh(s)	Weightman	Elaphant, Pt.

The following vessels were entered loaing yesterday:—
Steamer Friary, for Havre.
„ Pachumba for the Coast and Karachi.
„ Busheer, for Marmagoa.
The following vessels cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Sinclair, Kewley, for Marseilles.
„ Hindoo, Edwards, for C. Mandvie.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 10.

Mostyn, Major, Madras, Royal Fus, on leave, from Cannanore.

MARCH 12.

Woods, Major, Bo, RA, on private leave, from Ahmedabad.

Lord Binning, Captain, Bengal, R H A, from England.

Ross, Lieut, 16th Bengal Infantry, on language leave, from Agra.

Vibart, Major, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.

MARCH 13.

Braddell, Vet Surgn, Bengal, A V D on leave, from R Pindi.

Roberton, Lt Col, 9th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.

Farquharson, Captain, Bengal, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Muttra.

Johnston, Lt, Bengal, K O S Borderers, on leave, to England, from Meerut.

Vanrenen, Lt, Bengal, Lincoln Regt, on leave, from Meerut.

Todd, Lt Col, Panjaub, Witts Regt, from Murree.

Robertson, Lt., Col., Bengal, on retirement to England, from Calcutta.

Thornton, Lt., Bengal, Scottish Rifles, on leave, to Eng., from Bareilly.

Schneider, Capt., Bombay, 2nd Grenadier, to rejoin, from Palanpur.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 12.

Pearson, Major, 24th Bombay Infantry, to join Regt at Hurnai.

MARCH 13.

Custance, Lieut, Madras, Duke of Corn L I, to join, to Belltary.

Schneider, Captain, Bombay 2nd W P O Grenadiers, to join, to Poona.

Cole, Lieut, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 14th March, 1888.

1. THE usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Volunteer Club, at 5-30 p.m., this evening.
2. There will be a meeting of the Sub-Committee for cycling this evening at 6 p.m. Those interested are requested to attend.
3. Sword drill for officers and staff sergeants at 5-30 p.m., on Thursday at the Volunteer Club.
4. Proficiency class on Thursday, at 6 p.m., at the Volunteer Club.
5. Volunteers who paid their own fares to Bandora on the 3rd instant will be refunded the amount on application to Head-quarters.
6. The following promotions in "C." Company will take effect from this date:—

To be Sergeant, Corporal H. C. Soundy, vice Butler who resigns his stripes.

To be Corporal Lance-Corporal J. H. Ferneaux vice Soundy promoted.

To be Lance-Corporal Vol. F. A. Bingham.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

7. Sword drill at the Riding School this mornings Friday, and Saturday at 7 a.m. Uniform to be worn without bandoliers and carbines.
8. Parade in full drill order at the back of Marine Lines, at 7 a.m., on Thursday morning.

By order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R, Corps

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. J. Livesay is premitted to resign H. M's. Bengal Civil Service, from 7th March 1888.

The services of Mr A P Howell, Commr of the Nerbudda Divn, in the Central Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

SANITARY.

Surg-Maj Kali Pada Gupta, M. B., Deputy Sanitary Comr, Metropolitan Circle, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commr for Bengal, in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Brigade-Surg R Lidderdale, M D, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

Mr L P D Broughton resumed charge of the office of Administrator-Genl, Bengal, from the 1st inst.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt C W Ravenshaw, BSC, Offg Political Asst of the 1st Class and 1st Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted furlough to Europe for 18 months on private affairs, under Sec 50, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Mr J G Cordery, CSI, Resident of the 1st Class, and Resident at Hyderabad, is granted furlough on medical certificate for 4 months, under Sec 52, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieut C H Pritchard, B S C, Wing Officer and Quarter-master, 9th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a Political Asst of the 3rd Class, and is posted as an Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Beluchistan, from date of joining.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Hassan Ali Effendi as Consul for Turkey at Karachi.

RUSSIAN TRADE TO TURKESTAN.

AT the meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society, a few days ago, Dr. M. Wiedemann gave a lecture on the economical importance of the Transcaspian Railway from personal observations. At the time when the Afghan question was critical, General Annenkow hastened the execution of this line, letting the men work by electric light at night, and amusing them with military music. Each portion was first roughly laid in the manner of prairie lines, and then a more careful execution was begun from Merv backwards. There are now everywhere—even in the desert which the railway crosses from Usun Aga, on the Caspian Sea, for nearly a thousand miles—iron stations with dwellings for the officials, while well-watered gardens and fields surround each station. The bridge over the Amu Darja, 4,200 feet long, was built with admirable rapidity, and the line will be opened as far as Samarkand next April. Even now the railway is called the "Transcaspian War-Railway," and there is no doubt that its strategic significance is first thought of; but since it has been pushed on beyond Merv, it has become more and more a commercial railway, an important and hopeful means of communication between European Russia and Central Asia, and especially between the Turkestan district and Buchara. The Russians found a people here which practised agriculture and trade, and a lively exchange of wares was soon developed by means of the new line. Russian metal and leather, as well as textile productions, were readily taken in the newly opened districts. Above all other places, Tashkand, with its 100,000 inhabitants and garrison of 10,000 men, besides a large number of civil officials, was found to be a capital market, and the large Russian houses hastened to establish offices there. Particularly the sugar manufacturers of the Southern Government are preparing for a commercial possession of Central Asia. Samarkand is of less importance. In exchange for the Russian trade, Asia exports raw silk, cotton, wool, tobacco, sheepskins, and guts, the latter of which already go to Germany, and many a Berlin sausage is contained in a Turkestan gut. The cotton wool of the country is of mediocre quality, but trials of the cultivation of American cotton have already been made with success. Russia's export to Turkestan has already risen to twelve million roubles, while the importation reaches ten millions. At Buchara the same thing will happen. There is already a market there for Russian gold and silver wares, porcelain, the national tea-*samowar*, &c., while the native productions resemble those of Turkestan in general. The old caravan road still competes with the new railway, but as soon as the unreasonable tariff of the latter is lowered, the rivalry will cease. England, whose wares are visibly pushed out of the market, will suffer most from this new commercial route. As to the districts nearer the Caspian Sea, one cannot reckon on a good market among the poor and stupid inhabitants, but as soon as the branch railway across the frontier mountains can be carried out, there will be a possibility of winning Persia for the Russian merchant. Even here the new railway has effected great things in the way of civilisation. Where formerly only miserable *Kibitkes* were to be seen there are now handsome houses. The inhabitants, previously given to lead a free robber's life, have been forced to settlement and order, and only the old fortification of the towns remind one of the old insecure conditions. The closing of the free harbour of Batoum has cut off the stream of foreign goods to Transcaspia, and secured the preponderance of Russian trade, and the transforming of Bakus into a market town will help in its development.

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *St. James's Gazette* draws attention to the condition of the East India Squadron, which he considers to be unfit for the defence of our ports. He says:—

The station includes the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean; and, in the event of war, the safety of our route to India would largely depend upon the efficiency of our naval force in those waters. Yet here is the extraordinary squadron which Admiral Fremantle, the professed advocate of speed *a outrance*, is to go out to command:—

Ship.	Age.	Speed.	Best Gun.
Bacchante	12	14.0	6-in B.L.
Garnet	11	12.0	64-pr. M.L.
Turquoise	12	11.0	64-pr. M.L
Algerine	8	9.0	5-in. B.L.
Griffon	12	9.0	4½-ton M.L.
Kingfisher	9	10.0	4½-ton M.L.
Mariner	4	10.0	5-in. B.L.
Osprey	12	10.0	4½-ton M.L.
Penguin	12	10.0	5-in. B.L.
Ranger	8	9.0	4½-ton M.L.
Reindeer	5	10.0	5-in. B.L.
Sphinx	6	11.0	6-in. B.L.

If the Boadicea be substituted for the Bacchante as the flagship, the change will be rather for the worse than for the better, as I have good reason for doubting whether the Boadicea can do even thirteen knots. I should say that I compute the age of these vessels from the date on which they were launched; that I set down their speed according to the reports of their best performances during their present commission; and that probably some of their performances will never be repeated.

Now, here we have a squadron which is charged with patrolling the seas from Madagascar on the south to the head of the Persian Gulf on the north, and from Zanzibar on the west to Lower Burma on the east; yet it does not include a single ironclad or partially protected ship, and its heaviest gun is a six-inch breech-loader—a very useful weapon, I admit but not exactly the gun which one would choose for attacking an ironclad with.

Why isn't one of the new belted cruisers ordered out to take the place of the unarmoured flagship? This is a question which naturally suggests itself. The reply, unfortunately, reveals new reason for dissatisfaction, and even for uneasiness. It is that on the East Indian Station there are as yet no dockyard facilities for the repair of ironclads and belted cruisers.

The situation is a grave one. If war broke out, Heaven only knows what might be the result. The author of "The Russia's Hope" has recently told us what Russia would try to do in East Indian waters. When I read the book the story seemed to me to be an impossible one; but since I have carefully estimated the case of the British squadron, I'm half-inclined to think that Russia might do even more than the Russian writer threatened.

If we can't—and it appears that we can't—send out an ironclad, let us at least send out a cruiser of a better type than the Boadicea. I don't believe that Admiral Fremantle is an officer who wants big cabins and comfort. Give him speed, guns, and general efficiency, and I venture to say that he will be tolerably happy.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—850 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bytheil and Co; 200 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool, Soorji Kessowji; 1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 61 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 109 bales hemp, D Bhimji; 75 bales wool, N Bhanji; 50 bales cotton, C Dewjee; 75 bales wool, The Bo Co Ld.

Eden Hall s—200 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 50 bales gunny rags, and 115 bales cotton droppings, F L Batlibai; 525 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 699 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersy; 6 bales silk waste, D Damodher; 12 cases condiments, P D Subedar; 102 bales cotton, W Valubdass.

FOR NEW YORK.

Victoria s—12 bales skins, D Merwanji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Gem s—110 cwts olibanum, L Runchordas; 16 bales skins, H. Jamall; 56 cwts gum Arabic, T Khetsee; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 12 bales hides, B Esmall.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—12cases fishmaws and 42 cwts gum Arabic, D Peerbhai; 32 cases indigo, E D Sassoon and Co; 26 bales hides and skins, J Purdhan; 80 cwts gum Arabic, H Virdhare.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sacrobosco s—1,900 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 145 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Rialto s—4,000 cwts linseed, K Lukmidas and Co; 1,999 cwts linseed, Punnett and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rialto s—110 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dunedin s—650 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 600 bals cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Asama s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 144 bales hemp, A M Talsikhan; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Henzada s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Sinclair, s—615 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, J Fachiri.

Thames s—1,555 cwts groundnuts, D Bhanji.

Dragoman s—1,200 cwts copra, G Mottee and Co.

FOR TORRE DEL ANUNZIATA.

Barcelona, s—4,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Barcelona, s—1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co; 3,999 cwts gingelly seed and 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pandora s—440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 550 bales cotton George Lockhart and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 612 cwts myrabolums, Alois Schweiger; 330 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 695 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Clan Cameron s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pandora s—700 cwts castor seed, F Masotty and Co; 150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Pandora s—220 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kashgar (s), 5 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

Poseidon (s), 125 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar (s), 10 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s), 60 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 59 bales cotton, H E Ellias and Co; 50 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

Poseidon (s), 125 bales twist, D P Marker.

Surat (s), 169 chests opium, The B and P S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar (s), 1 bale twist, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, N J Abhraham; 9 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goa (s), 200 bales cotton, C R Sethna; 106 bales cotton, C Hublee and Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	6	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	3	6
Liver, each	0	3	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloir, per lb	0	3	3
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.			2ND SORT		
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	3
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	2	6	0	2	3
Do. small	0	2	3	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	6	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	8	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	10	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	9
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Bolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6
FRUITS—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	14	0
Do. Small per each	0	6	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	4	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. Cabul, per box	0	4	0
Melons, water, large, each	0	10	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0	1	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per doz.	4	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	1	8	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Chekoos per dozen	1	0	0
Peaches, per dozen	1	0	0
Moosoombees Poona, per doz.	1	0	0
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	4	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	6	0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	2	6	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	10	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	8	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	2	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	5	0	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. Common, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	0	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurr	1	0	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	4	0
Do. (old) do.	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	5	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per			
PICKLES, COUNTRY.			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	0	10
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
DRY FISH—			
Pompret, white, large, per each	0	1	3
Do. small do.	0	1	0
Surmaye, large, per each	0	12	0
Do. small, per each	0	3	0
Palah, large	0	1	0
Do. small	0	0	6
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Do. small per dozen	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	4
Doungry fish, each	0	1	3

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND...£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...£ 548,900.
REST...„ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months...5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ...4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,100.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and e Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned n application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND...$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS...$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS, Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
December 12, 1885.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s, 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 60 0	„ 63 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PASSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ ...	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ...
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ ...

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Very Superior „	„ 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	„ 36 0	
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	..

CLARETS.

From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	..
Chateau Roemer	„ 11 0	..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroc's ***	„ 18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 2[illegible] 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	„ 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8
„ „ „ *	„ 22 8

BEER.

	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 4	4 4
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	„ 14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1
Italian Butter finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0
	1 do.	1
	2 do.	1 0

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Re. ...
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup	„ —	„ 0 10
Young Carrots	„ —	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10
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White Cabbage	„ ...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
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Net cash no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

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Bombay, Feb. 24, 1888.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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THIS SPLENDID TONIC

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The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

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HOP	KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medi-	BITTERS.
HOP	cine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and	BITTERS
HOP	wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other	BITTERS.
HOP	medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a	BITTERS.
HOP	bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person	BITTERS.
HOP	in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them,	BITTERS.
HOP	or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.	BITTERS

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Unless our name and only
Address is at the foot
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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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They are so simple a Child could use them.

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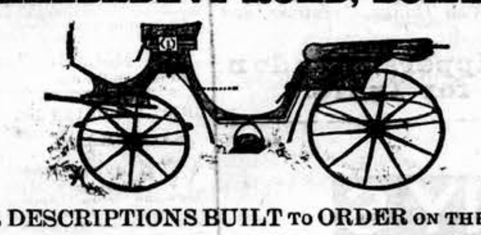

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"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VanSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature

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F. Henry

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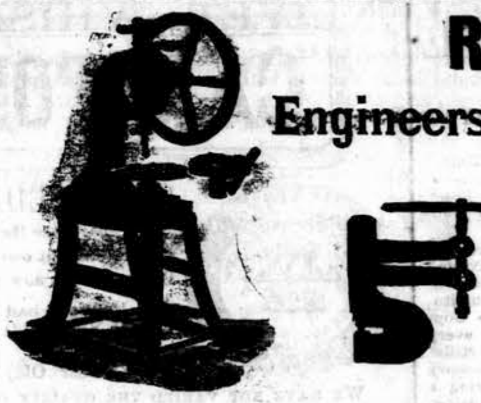

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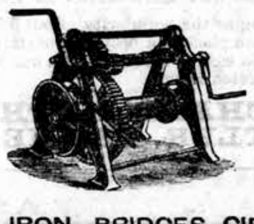

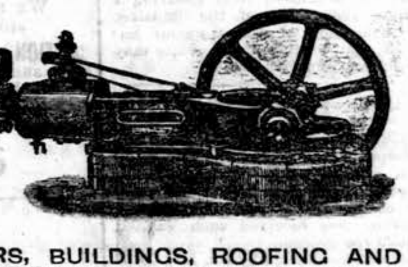

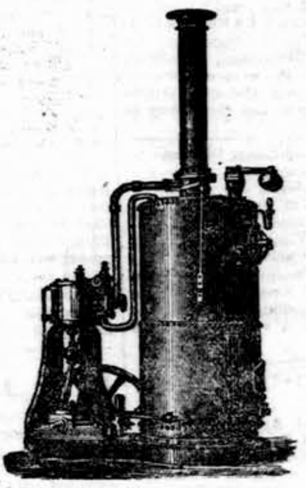

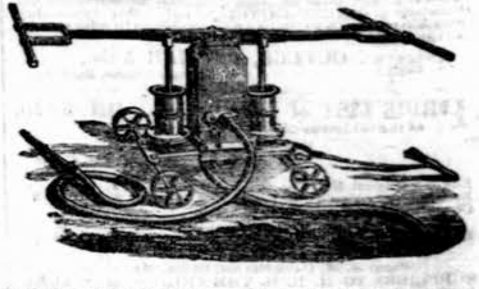

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